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WHOLE NO. 1858.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

## NOW IS THE TIME

Planters Should Organize for  
White Laborers.

### LABOR COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

Satisfied White Men Can  
Work in Cane Fields.

Will Do Better Service Than Japan-  
ese—Invite White Labor and Asi-  
atics Will Stay Away.

"My visit to Hawaii has only  
strengthened my opinion that white  
labor will do well in this country,"  
said Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald,  
at the Hawaiian last night. "As to  
Hilo and the country immediately sur-  
rounding, I considered it the best I  
have ever visited. There is a great fu-  
ture before it, for the soil is such that  
crops would grow in abundance. Just  
imagine two crops of corn a year and  
potatoes which should command the  
attention of agriculturists throughout  
the world.

"But about white labor: The coffee  
industry has gone beyond the experi-  
mental stage, and seems to me that it  
will become an important item in the  
commerce of the islands. But the labor  
for picking! It will not do to import a  
lot of men from the United States for  
exclusive work in the coffee fields; the  
work does not last long enough in the  
season. If there was anything else to  
occupy the men during the seven or  
eight months, it would be different.

"Coffee picking is not laborious work,  
and it occurred to me that women and  
children would do it as well as men.  
The increase in the production will  
probably reach six or eight times as  
much as it is today. What would you  
do with the men necessary to pick such a  
crop? If families settle in the coffee  
belt, then you will have your labor, but  
I would not recommend families to go  
there unless they had money to carry  
them along until the proposition be-  
comes a paying one.

"The introduction of white labor on  
the sugar plantations here depends en-  
tirely upon the planters; if they wish  
it, and there is some organization that  
would tend to protect the laborers, then  
they would be recommended to come.  
Those I have talked with seem to be  
in favor of white labor. I think I have  
convinced them that there is no work  
in the cane fields that cannot be done  
by white men. Naturally, there were  
some who objected at first, only on ac-  
count of the additional wages, but they  
must understand that if white men are  
engaged at wages a fourth or a third  
higher than Asiatics receive, they will  
get double the work out of the men.

"Let me cite you an instance that  
came to my ears the other day. A  
gentleman had a cord of wood sent  
him, and asked a Chinaman to saw and  
split it. He agreed to do it for \$3.50, or  
nearly double what the same class of  
work brings in the United States. The  
price was too high, and a Japanese  
agreed to do it for \$1.50 and his board.  
It took that Japanese five days to do  
the work that would have been done  
by a white man in a day. The result  
would be the same in the cane field.  
I have taken the temperature in the  
fields here and on Hawaii, and find it  
higher than in California. The  
only difference is that there we have a  
break during the winter months.

"But about white labor and the in-  
fluence it may have upon the future of  
the islands. What the United States  
needs is an outlet for its superfluous  
laboring classes, and where better can  
they look for it than here. But the  
opinion abroad, given out by the is-  
land planters is that white labor can-  
not work here, owing to the warm  
weather. These frequent reports have  
nearly convinced our people that this  
is not a white man's country.

"Naturally our people ask this ques-  
tion: If white men cannot work in the  
Hawaiian Islands, why should the  
United States annex that territory? If  
white men cannot till the soil, if only  
Asiatics, the enemy to white labor  
can do this, on what grounds should  
the reciprocity treaty be continued?  
Unless it can be said that the people of  
Hawaii are willing to take white men  
in their employ, no Senator or Con-  
gressman would dare vote for annex-  
ation or a continuance of the recipro-  
city treaty. If one single beet planter  
in the State of California should go to  
the representative of his district and  
prove by facts and figures that Hawai-  
ian sugar, produced by Asiatic cheap  
labor, was injuring him financially,  
that representative has no right to  
vote to maintain such a treaty. Why  
should he? Hawaii is a foreign coun-  
try, the same as Cuba, and Americans  
have had it drilled into them for years  
that white men cannot work here.

"No candidate for office in the United  
States dare go against organized labor,  
and these organizations are growing  
stronger all the time. I have been over  
several plantations and seen men do-  
ing all classes of work, but I have yet  
to see that which white men cannot  
perform. The matter, then, remains  
for the planters of Hawaii to say what  
is to be done. If they are honest in  
their convictions, if they mean what  
they say, when they tell me they are  
satisfied that my views are correct, I

can so report, and I have no doubt the  
feeling on the part of the laboring  
classes of the United States will be  
friendly to the reciprocity treaty and  
annexation.

"Every labor union in America will  
take up the cry that Hawaii is favor-  
able to white labor, and I tell you that  
I would rather have the combined la-  
bor forces with me on a proposition  
where politics are concerned than a  
barrel of money. Money won't fight  
the Sugar Trust; it requires a weight-  
ier influence than good, hard coin to  
overcome that. I have here some let-  
ters which I received about the time  
we began the movement against the  
Japanese in California. They show to  
what extent the labor unions in the  
United States are interested, and when  
you think of the many thousands of la-  
borers, skilled and otherwise, that Asi-  
atic and Oriental immigration effects,  
you cannot wonder that these men  
have an influence at the polls. These  
letters are from W. H. Allen, of Brook-  
lyn, Chairman on Restriction of Immi-  
gration, Advance Labor Club, L. A.  
1562. K. of L. He says:

"From the tone of your letter I in-  
fer that you think that, while it may  
be highly desirable to expel the Chi-  
nese that are here, the first thing to  
do should be to keep out their brothers  
from Japan. When that is done, we  
can then turn our attention to the  
question of expelling the Chinese.  
Having decided on this point, the next  
one to be considered is the proper  
course of legislation to be advocated.  
Now it seems to me that, while the \$50  
head tax will solve the problem of Eu-  
ropean immigration, it will not solve  
that of the Japanese. The only possi-  
ble solution of this problem, in my  
opinion, is, first, to secure a modifica-  
tion of the Japanese treaty as will per-  
mit us to apply the same laws to Jap-  
anese that we now do to the Chinese.  
"As to the mode of securing this  
legislation, I would suggest that you  
of the Pacific slope to begin the move-  
ment on the lines indicated in your  
letter, then we of the East would come  
in and join hands with you. So far as



E. L. FITZGERALD,  
Labor Commissioner of California.

we of L. A. 1562 are concerned, we  
shall certainly get organized labor here  
to act in the matter. We will visit the  
minor bodies first, and then begin on  
the central bodies and work as fast as  
we can, as we want to compel this next  
Congress to grant us the desired legisla-  
tion.

"So far as our movement here is  
concerned it regards neither race, sect,  
or politics. The man who is with us  
gets our votes, whether he is a Demo-  
crat or Republican. There are five Re-  
publican Congressmen from this city,  
and four of them are personally ac-  
quainted with members of 1562. I  
think we can get every one of them to  
vote for our measures.

"I believe that cheap immigrant la-  
bor of the migratory kind; that is,  
those who come here to hoard up  
money and take it out of the country  
are a curse wherever they go."  
"In a previous communication, the  
first, in fact, that I had the honor of  
receiving from Mr. Allen, he advocated  
a tax of \$100 on these people the first  
year, \$200 the second and \$500 the  
third, and argued that it was not a  
more drastic measure than the Chinese  
exclusion act of 1882.

"The people here, all over the is-  
lands, are worried over the inroads  
made by Japanese, and do not know  
how to get rid of them or how to stop  
the immigration without kicking a  
hole through the treaty. It is the eas-  
iest thing in the world to accomplish,  
and without the Government getting  
into a diplomatic muddle. Let them  
see that you are pitting white men  
against them in the cane fields and  
they will stop coming here, and those  
who are here will want to go back. We  
did it in California and you can do it  
here.

"While on Hawaii one gentleman  
told me he was willing to take white  
labor, but he didn't want it forced  
upon him at once. Nor would I force  
the men to come here. The matter of  
putting white men in the fields to sup-  
plant Asiatics is a radical change, and  
can be done only in the right way. I do  
not care if it takes two or three or five  
years, but the time to begin is now—  
let the people over there see that the  
planters here want white labor, and  
the rest will follow. But the conditions  
must be right. What I mean by that is  
that there must be a head to it—some  
one to whom these men can go in the  
event of disagreement.

"I have held my office for two years,  
and at that time my department has  
furnished employment to 15,000 men,  
but I have talked with three times as  
many and acted as mediator in any dif-  
ficulty they may have. The laboring  
classes come to us for advice, and we  
give it wherever we can.  
"In my meandering around Hawaii  
I found conditions which do not exist  
in California, and which would pre-  
clude the possibility of many difficul-

ties between the employer and em-  
ployees. For instance: In California it  
is a common practice for the laborers  
on some ranches to have to pay a per-  
centage to the foreman in order to hold  
their places, and it frequently happens  
that when a hand goes to town and  
neglects to bring back a present for the  
boss his place is vacant. I do not  
find anything like that here. Some  
people say that a white man would  
not live as a Japanese laborer does. I  
say that if he did he ought to be run  
out of the country. I saw what were  
originally comfortable rooms turned  
into veritable hog pens by these people.  
No, sir; I do not believe a white man  
would be contented to live like a Jap-  
anese.

"I leave here by the Alameda, be-  
cause there are matters which need my  
attention at home. I may possibly  
meet some members of the Govern-  
ment before I go. My visit here is not  
official, so I have no right to offer ad-  
vice. Several plantation managers  
have asked me to send them some la-  
borers, but how many I will conclude  
to send depends upon what arrange-  
ments are made for their welfare after  
arrival."

### GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTY.

System Has Developed Into Some-  
thing of a Boomerang.

Appropos of the discussion of the new  
Dingley tariff bill and its proposed  
duty on sugar, the New York Chamber  
of Commerce published, on March 18,  
an article in which the chief defect of  
the German sugar bounty is pointed  
out. The duty is secured from the of-  
ficial reports of the United States Con-  
sul General at Frankfurt and of the  
Consul at Madgeburg. These reports  
state that the bounty system had its  
origin in 1891, and from the first the  
German bounty has been paid on ex-  
ports solely. One of its results has been  
the enormous overproduction of 1894-  
95, and a corresponding demoralization  
of prices. Last year there was an ur-  
gent demand on the German Parlia-  
ment to devise some means for the relief  
of the depressed sugar beet growers. In  
the words of Consul Mason, "sugar was  
declared to be the last and only agri-  
cultural product in which there re-  
mained any profit for the German far-  
mer, and it was recognized that what-  
ever skillful legislation could do to  
preserve and protect that industry  
should, in justice to the suffering land  
owners, be given a prompt and thor-  
ough trial.

A law was accordingly passed in-  
creasing the bounty on exportation,  
advancing the import duty on sugar,  
and, generally speaking, doing all that  
legislation could do to make the rais-  
ing of beets profitable. Its effects may  
be conjectured from the fact that in  
less than six months after its passage  
sugar manufacturers have issued an  
appeal for new legislation "to rescue  
the sugar producing interests from the  
very act passed for its salvation, and  
the result of which have presented  
themselves promptly and in a most se-  
rious form."

The increased export bounty was fol-  
lowed by a proportionate decline in  
the foreign market, so that, according  
to Mr. Mason, the German exporter  
now receives only the same price for  
his sugar as before, and of this price  
the German Government pays more  
and the foreign consumer less than  
hitherto. The German Government, in  
this connection, is of course only an-  
other name for the German taxpayer,  
and we find he pays some 2 cents a  
pound on the sugar he uses to enable  
the Government to pay export boun-  
ties for the benefit of the foreign con-  
sumers. The bounty under the new law  
is 95 cents per 220 pounds, so that the in-  
ternal tax on sugar still leaves a con-  
siderable net revenue to the Govern-  
ment. The import duty of \$10.71 per  
220 pounds (100 kilos) yields, of course,  
no revenue, being manifestly prohibi-  
tory.

The disgust of producers and manu-  
facturers with the operation of the  
new law springs mainly from the fact  
that it has greatly stimulated the rais-  
ing and refining of beet sugar. It seems  
that many of the existing factories are  
enlarging their capacity and extending  
their operations, while new factories  
are projected, and wealthy and power-  
ful companies are beginning to utilize  
the advantage which they possess over  
the smaller establishments.

It has come to this, that the Reich-  
stag will be petitioned to make certain  
amendments to the existing statute,  
so as to restrict instead of stimulating  
production, and to invite international  
negotiations for the gradual abolition  
of the export bounties, which have  
been proven to be simply a burden on  
the treasury which pays them, for the  
benefit of non-producing foreign coun-  
tries.

### PASTOR INSTALLED.

Rev. E. S. Timoteo at Kaumaka-  
pili Church.

Rev. E. S. Timoteo was installed pas-  
tor of Kaumakapili Church yesterday  
morning. Rev. J. Kekahuna, of Wahi-  
ana, preached the sermon. Rev. J. M.  
Ezera, of Ewa, gave the charge to the  
pastor. Rev. O. H. Gulick made an ad-  
dress to the congregation, and Rev. Dr.  
Hyde, the installing prayer.

The new pastor enters into his dis-  
cussing with hopeful prospects of a suc-  
cessful pastorate. He has succeeded  
in securing money enough to pay off  
the arrears of debt that had accumu-  
lated, principally through dilatoriness  
in paying the salary of the former  
pastor. Rev. Mr. Timoteo is hopeful of  
securing funds for needed repairs and  
alterations on the church building. The  
Kaumakapili people have been aided  
by generous donations. Among others  
may be mentioned \$200 from Hon. Paul  
Isenberg and \$100 from Hon. Wm. G.  
Irwin.

## SPECIAL SESSION

Health Board Decides on Waikiki  
Quarantine.

### YELLOW FLAG LOWERED TODAY

Mr. Brown Makes a Res-  
olute Objection.

Asks for Examination in Recent  
Trouble—What Will be Done  
With Tuberculous Cattle.

At a special meeting of the Board of  
Health held in the office of Attorney-  
General Smith at 12:30 p. m. yesterday,  
there were present the following: Pres-  
ident Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Monsar-  
rat; Messrs. T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown  
and C. B. Reynolds.

President Smith announced that Dr.  
Monsarrat had reported an unwilling-  
ness on the part of A. F. Cooke to take  
the carcasses of the cattle killed on  
account of tuberculosis, at the fertiliz-  
er works.

Dr. Monsarrat reported that only  
one animal had been killed so far. Mr.  
Cooke did not want to take the car-  
casses because so much acid was neces-  
sary for this disposition. He had sug-  
gested building a pen and keeping  
them there at the fertilizer works until  
a sufficient number had been collected.  
This suggestion was made because Mr.  
Cooke had remarked on the uncertain-  
ty of the number of animals from day to  
day. This responsibility was not de-  
clared.

President Smith suggested that a  
trench for post-mortem examination be  
dug by prisoners near the place where  
the first people who died from cholera  
had been buried.

Dr. Monsarrat suggested that the  
horse quarantine grounds be used as  
a place for post-mortem examination  
and also for burial. The carcasses  
could be buried at a depth of five feet  
or so. Lime could be used on these.

The matter of disposal of the car-  
casses was left with Dr. Monsarrat.  
President Smith asked Drs. Day and  
Wood in regard to the release of peo-  
ple quarantined at the home of James  
B. Castle, Waikiki.

Dr. Wood said that 15 days was cer-  
tainly enough. The 18 days' regulation  
was meant particularly for immigrants.  
This was simply arbitrary. It always  
took quite a length of time for pre-  
liminary arrangements.

Mr. Brown asked in regard to the  
Board of Health regulations. What  
law had been published? Since 1881  
the law had been to quarantine people  
15 days after exposure. Such a regu-  
lation could not be changed unless  
published in a newspaper. The law  
says due notice must be given. If the  
law applies to one person, it is no more  
than right that it should apply to all.

President Smith—Certain things  
must be at the discretion of the board.  
Mr. Brown—What has been the prac-  
tice for the last few years? How about  
the quarantine on the Dudoit premises,  
Mr. Reynolds?

Mr. Reynolds—The quarantine was  
15 days.

Mr. Brown—I will have to disagree  
with you there. I had friends who came  
under that quarantine, and the period  
was 18 days.

Minister Smith—The 15 days are up  
tomorrow. What is the opinion of the  
physicians of the board in regard to  
the release of the people at Waikiki?

Dr. Wood—No regulation of the  
board is required. I say the board has  
the right to quarantine 1, 18 or 50 days  
in each individual case.

Mr. Brown—Well, there's the law.

Dr. Wood—We don't want the hands  
of the board tied.

President Smith then explained that  
the board had perfect right to say  
either the quarantine should be 15 or  
18 days.

Dr. Day—After the 12th day the dan-  
ger is practically past.

Mr. Lansing—I see that the board  
has a right to change the law, but such  
change must be published.

Mr. Brown—I object to any differ-  
ence being made, and my voice shall  
go right up against any such proceed-  
ing. I object to making fish of one  
and fowl of the other. The people at  
the quarantine station will be kept 15 days,  
and I believe that they have kept  
stricter quarantine than the people at  
Waikiki.

President Smith said that he  
thought, if in the opinion of the phy-  
sicians, the people at Waikiki could be  
safely allowed to go, such a proceeding  
should be followed out.

Dr. Wood then moved that the peo-  
ple at Waikiki be allowed to go free  
today, if upon examination it should be  
found that there were no signs of dis-  
ease. This was seconded by Dr. Day.  
Upon being put to vote, this motion  
was carried, with Mr. Brown's vote  
against it.

The matter of the Chinese immi-  
grants by the Doric was brought up.  
They had come from a non-infected  
port. It was voted by the board that  
they be released from quarantine at  
the expiration of 18 days from Yoko-  
hama.

Mr. Brown called the attention of the  
board to a matter in which he was  
concerned. He had been openly at-  
tacked through the newspapers, and he  
desired to have an examination into

his case. Either this or the backing  
of the Board of Health.

President Smith that he believed it  
had been a matter of much ado about  
nothing all around. The people at  
Waikiki and he himself had said things  
that would have been better left un-  
said. They were to come out today,  
and he understood that they likewise  
wished an examination. It was his  
opinion that the less said about the  
matter the better.

### TO KING GEORGE.

Hawaii's Deputy Consul at Rome  
Sends Telegram.

Monday evening last, the association  
held a meeting, which was attended by  
a large number of members, says the  
Roman Herald of March 13th. The  
meeting was followed by a brotherly  
supper, a merry gathering, in which  
healths were drunk and short speeches  
made with great applause. The meet-  
ing was presided over by the president  
of the local association, Mr. H. Ben-  
ton, and attended by the president of  
the National Committee of the Y. M.  
C. A. in Italy, Professor Piovaneli; Dr.  
Burt, Rev. Piazotti, Professor Filippini,  
Mr. Williams, Dr. Prochet, Rev. Camp-  
bell Wall, Sig. Casclani, Counselor of  
the Commune; Mr. Dyer, Cav. Cop-  
pola, Rev. Giampiccoli and nearly all  
the members of the association. The  
great hall was full. In the midst of  
general and prolonged applause it was  
decided to send the following tele-  
gram:

"To His Majesty, King George, of  
Greece:

"The Y. M. C. A. of Rome, convoked  
in solemn plenary assembly, sends to  
Your Majesty and to the people of  
Greece, fighting for the faith and na-  
tional unity, a hearty good wish for  
the triumph of these high ideals.

"BENTON."

The Marshal of the court of King  
George immediately replied in the fol-  
lowing terms:

"To Mr. Benton, President of the Y.

M. C. A. of Rome:

"His Majesty, touched by your en-  
thusiastic telegram, expresses his sin-  
cere thanks to you.

"PAPARIGOPoulos."

The meeting ended with a greeting  
and applause, three times repeated, for  
Mr. Stokes, the great patron of the Y.  
M. C. A. who is on his way to Rome.  
Mr. Benton is Vice Deputy Consul  
General of Hawaii.

### DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Executive Committee Appoints its  
Working Branches.

A meeting of the Executive Com-  
mittee in charge of the celebration of  
Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, was  
held in the Hawaiian Hotel last night,  
and the following sub-committees were  
appointed:

### SPORTS.

Thomas Wright, George Angus, B.  
F. Beardmore, Charles Crozier, W. C.  
Roe, A. R. Hatfield, H. E. Walker, H.  
Wright, H. Herbert, George Harris, Jr.,  
F. Harrison, J. Lucas, B. Collins, A.  
G. M. Robertson, J. L. Torbert, Hay  
Wodehouse, L. De L. Ward and W. F.  
Love.

### DANCING.



## HILO GOES DRY

And Carpenters and Builders are Happy.

## HACKFELD'S NEW LUMBER YARD

British Subjects to Prepare to Celebrate.

Socials and Lavender Tea—Henry Espinda Married—Personal Notes.

HILO, Hawaii, April 22.—The community in general heralds with delight the refreshing showers that are falling today. As in the past two or three years, when a short dry spell has come, the people are again threatened with epidemics of cold and the like. This time the attack causes throat troubles, and hardly a family has escaped having some of its members confined with sore throats, croup and hoarseness. The death of a child is reported as being caused by croup this week. Along the Volcano road many water tanks are awaiting liberal contributions. Dust has been flying thick on the main thoroughfares. Carpenters and builders are probably the most gratified over the continued dry spell, as there is no hindrance to the rapid completion of their contracts. The second story of the Hackfeld building is going up now, and the hotel is well under way. Lumber for the hospital has been on the site for some weeks, but there are no signs of work as yet. E. D. Baldwin is preparing to erect a dwelling on his lot in "Greater Hilo," and expects to be living there with his family by the first of July. The Sadler cottage, on Church street, has been rented to the new Customs Collector, George Turner.

Mrs. McKinnon, wife of Contractor McKinnon, who has the building of the store for the Hilo Mercantile Company, arrived by the last Kinau with her two daughters. They hope to make Hilo their home permanently.

Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. have leased the tract of land along the beach road, opposite the pond, and after filling in the marsh land, will utilize the same as a lumber yard. They have also purchased of C. G. Kennedy a large lot on the mauka side of the road.

C. S. Desky recently bought a piece of land, containing about 15 acres, on the Volcano road, near the one-mile post, and intends subdividing the same for building sites.

On Saturday evening last, a meeting of loyal British subjects was held at Fireman's hall to discuss plans for the celebration of Queen Victoria's 60th year of sovereignty. Final action was deferred until further meetings. Aside from the mere remembrance of the day as one of rejoicing, there will probably be the establishment of a memorial fund to maintain a "Victoria" ward in the new hospital. The matter has been left with a committee, composed of Messrs. Kennedy, Steele, Gibb, Rawlins and Dr. Elliott.

At the invitation of Mrs. J. A. Scott, a number of those who took part in the entertainment the preceding Saturday evening, gathered at Kaehukai (Sea Spray), on Reed's Bay, last Thursday evening. After toasting marshmallows and grabbing flaming raisins, there was candy making, dancing and a general good time. Those present were Messdames Scott, Austin, Baldwin and Richards, Misses M. Richardson and B. Weight, Messrs. Scott, Austin, Richards, Bole, D. H. Hitchcock, Jr., and P. M. Wakefield.

A very dainty and pretty affair was the "Lavender Tea" at the Severance home, on Wednesday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Annie Parke. The floral decorations of fragrant lavender, pond lilacs and sweet-scented violets lent much beauty to the scene, and the fine china and neat lavender bows were in keeping with the apparent daintiness of the affair. The following ladies were present: Messdames Purneaux, Pratt, Hobson, Scott, Austin, Severance, Baldwin, Richardson, Turner, Thrum, Andrews, Richards, Townsend, Williams, Misses Parke, Wills, Weight, Sisson, Conn and Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Holmes entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club at their regular bi-weekly meeting this week. Twenty players engaged in playing 18 games, and after collecting and comparing scores, so as to obtain their bearings for the next game, they feasted on the good things which the hostess had prepared for them.

Miss Nellie Sisson had a luncheon on Friday, at which Mrs. T. G. Thrum, of Honolulu, was the guest of honor.

The regular monthly church social was held Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner, and was largely attended. Mrs. Pratt ably assisted Mrs. Turner in receiving the company and attending to the refreshments, while the excellent musical program was in the hands of Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Weight. Misses Severance and Guild rendered a piano duet; Mr. Swadling, a vocal solo and a response to an encore; Mr. Omstead, a piano solo; Mr. Austin, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss E. Hapai and Miss M. Richardson, a vocal quartet, and Mrs. Townsend, a vocal solo. Samples of scripture cake were served to one and all, and later a written recipe for the same, with suitable scriptural verses appended, was presented to the ladies.

Miss Louise K. Brown, daughter of Captain of Police and Mrs. B. H. Brown, was married to Henry Espinda, a police officer of Honolulu, on Monday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. A luau will be given this evening in honor of the young couple. They return to Honolulu next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, of Pepeekeo, invited a few friends to celebrate the first

birthday anniversary of their small son last Tuesday evening.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has been going the rounds quizzing the business men of town on the labor question, and is now ferreting out the opinions of the planters on this all-absorbing topic.

Mrs. Scott and family and Miss Willis are still basking in the sunshine and sea breezes of Kachukai, the comfortable seaside residence of the Scotts.

Miss Helen Severance and Miss Bertha Guild spent their week's vacation at the Volcano House.

Miss Bergstrom is the guest of Mrs. L. Turner this week.

Judge Hitchcock and daughter, Sheriff Andrews and Lawyer Little are expected home from Kona in a few days.

Mr. P. Peck goes to Honolulu today. Mrs. T. G. Thrum has decided to remain at Papaikou a few weeks longer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Patten, of Haka-lau, spent a few days in town.

The campers are returning this week from Coconut Island. On Sunday all hands sat down to a plover dinner, furnished by H. S. Pratt and G. K. Wilder, who brought in the plover as a result of Saturday evening's hunting expedition at Seaconnet.

An unusual number of bathers are enjoying a daily dip these fine days. Mrs. G. K. Wilder is expected to return to Hilo in May.

Attorney Wise expects to have his family in Hilo soon, and Mr. Peck, of Olan, looks forward with great pleasure to the arrival of his wife and daughters from San Francisco very shortly.

Volumes of smoke are again issuing from the crater of Kilauea.

The Roderick Dhu, Rock master, left port early Sunday morning with a full cargo of sugar and several passengers. The Santiago is on the way. The Henry Villard, Patten master, came in to port on the 16th, 26 days from Portland, Ore., with a cargo of lumber—600,000 feet. She will load sugar for New York. She, as well as the Indiana, now in port, is owned by Sewall & Co., of Bath, Maine.

## DEDICATE CHURCH

Wainee Church Turned Over to Pastor.

Gift of H. P. Baldwin—Many People Present—Legal Trickery in Court.

MAUI, April 24.—The dedication of the new Wainee Church, the splendid gift of Hon. H. P. Baldwin to Lahaina, occurred on Sunday, the 18th, under the most favorable auspices.

More than 600 people—for the most part Hawaiians—witnessed the ceremonies, which began at 10 a. m. The program of exercises was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. E. M. Hanuna, of Lahaina.

Reading of Scriptures—Rev. O. N. Wainee, of Wainee.

Address—The Founding of the Old Church—Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo.

Dedicatory Address—Rev. O. H. Glick, of Honolulu.

Address—History of the Church—Rev. S. E. Bishop, of Honolulu.

Address—Past Ministers of Wainee—Judge Kahaula, of Lahaina.

Address—Story of the New Church and delivery of the keys to Rev. A. Patti—Hon. H. P. Baldwin.

Benediction—Rev. J. Kalino, of Wainee, Hawaii.

D. D. Baldwin, of Hilo, was the organist of the occasion and the local church choir sang the hymns.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered at 3 p. m.

Among the many present were Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and Prof. W. D. Alexander, of Honolulu.

An island Sunday school convention was held in the new church on the 19th, Rev. S. Kapu, of Wailuku, being the presiding officer.

There were present delegations representing Wailuku, Waihee, Kahakuloa, Makawao, Keokea, Hana and Lahaina.

The Hana school was thought to excel in music.

At 3 p. m., in the Court House yard, 600 people enjoyed a grand luau, arranged by Hon. J. W. Kalua, of Wailuku. The same evening a concert was given in Hale Aloha, in which Messrs. Kanakani and Uunahale, of Honolulu, Rev. S. Kapu, of Wailuku, and Mr. and Mrs. Kalekau, of Wainee, took part. More than \$80 was realized for the new church.

The funeral of W. H. Daniels took place at Wailuku on Sunday, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Paia, officiating.

Mr. Daniels was formerly District Magistrate of Wailuku, and at the time of his death was superintendent of Spreckels' ditch, and resided at Kailua, Hamakualoa. He was a prominent citizen of Maui and the son of Judge Daniels, an old-time English resident of Wailuku. It is stated that troubles of a private nature caused him to end his life. He was but 44 years of age, and leaves many relatives to mourn him.

A smart lawyer trick occurred at Kipahulu, Hana, two or three weeks ago. A Japanese caused the arrest of his wife for living in adultery with a fellow-countryman. During the progress of the trial the lawyer or lawyers persuaded the woman to marry her paramour. This act completely nonplussed the Court, which immediately adjourned. The woman is now to be tried for bigamy.

The Hana plantation is clearing about 200 acres of primeval forest just outside of Hana village, toward Nahiku.

The crop of Kipahulu is estimated at 2,000 tons and that of Hana at 2,200.

Messrs. W. L. Hardy and S. P. Rasmussen are the pioneer coffee planters of Nahiku. They have more than 100,

000 young plants and several acres of leased land already planted.

The Hana Road Board should be complimented upon the fine roads between Hana and Kipahulu.

Messrs. Wittrock, McLane, Garnett, Murdoch and others have coffee growing in Hana.

More than 100 have registered in Hana district up to date, and the majority of them natives.

The schooner Jenny Wand, Christiansen master, arrived in Kahului on the 19th, 18 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for Haiku and Paia. She sailed yesterday, laden with sugar from those plantations.

The four-master Olga, Ipsen master, arrived on the 18th from Newcastle, via Honolulu, 68 days on her trip. Her coal was reconsigned by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to Haiku Sugar Company.

The British ship Dalcairnie, Jones master, arrived on the 20th from Astoria, Ore., in ballast. She was 21 days on her voyage, and will take a cargo of sugar around the Horn to New York.

Weather: Some good showers in Hana, but very dry in Makawao, Wailuku and Lahaina.

## FROM KAUAI.

Wray Taylor Returns From Tour of Investigation.

Wray Taylor, secretary of the Board of Immigration, returned from Lihue, Kauai, on the W. G. Hall yesterday morning, whither he had been sent by the Government the early part of the week to thoroughly investigate the recent trouble among the Chinese contract laborers on the plantation at that place, which resulted in 15 of them being charged with rioting.

Further than that he had fulfilled his mission, Mr. Taylor declined to speak, as he will make a full report to Captain King, president of the Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Taylor visited several other plantations, landing first at Makaweli, where he found the mill in full blast, turning out 100 tons of sugar a day. The manager, Mr. Hugh Morrison, and his wife are preparing to leave Makaweli next month for a six-months' tour. Going on to Elelee, the ravages of the fire the previous night were seen, about 40 acres of cane being burnt, on the extreme mauka side of the plantation. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be incendiary. The burnt cane is being ground as quickly as possible.

At Koloa, Mr. Taylor had lunch at the hospitable home of the manager, Mr. Anton Cropp. Everything seemed to be going along very satisfactorily at this plantation. The McCandless Bros., the renowned well-borers, were found there, and in their first boring, struck water at a depth of 200 feet. They will bore several more wells. Douglas Monsarrat has just finished surveying at Koloa, where he has been a month.

Lihue was finally reached, where Secretary Taylor attended to the important business intrusted to him, and then found time to look into matters connected with the Agricultural Bureau. He put up at the Fair View Hotel, which he describes as a pretty place, cool, and the wants of guests well looked after by Mr. W. H. Rice, Jr., who, by the way, is soon to become a benedict, and is building a new cottage for himself and bride. The telephone system on Kauai is highly spoken of, and that is to be expected, for Superintendent Hogg is a hustler. On President Dole's birthday Judge Hardy had on exhibition a photo of the President when he was 16 years of age.

It is doubtful if the President would recognize himself. Mr. Hofer, bookkeeper at Lihue, was thrown from his horse a day or two ago, and is now nursing a sprained ankle. The Living Question Club, of Lihue, gave an afternoon entertainment and tea at Grove Farm on the 23d, which was a pleasant affair and well attended. The return trip was made on the W. G. Hall, and it was rather a rough voyage.

## Kauai News Notes.

In a letter from Lihue, Kauai, received on the W. G. Hall Sunday, and dated April 24th, are contained the following items of interest:

At the coroner's inquest, held here on last Monday, a verdict of justifiable death was rendered in the case of the Chinaman, who was killed in the riot.

Makaweli plantation had a little Chinese riot on last Wednesday. A policeman, who was sent there to arrest a Chinaman for an offense, was attacked by about 20 of the latter's countrymen. They were gotten the best of later.

Lihue mill has stopped grinding in order to make the contemplated improvement of a new mill. Work has already begun on this.

Considerable indignation has been expressed here at the reports in the Honolulu papers that the Chinese are worked overtime and that they receive no extra pay therefor. Lihue plantation always pays its laborers extra for working overtime.

Wray Taylor, of the Immigration Department, has been at Makaweli, Koloa, Elelee, Lihue, Hamakualoa, Grove Farm and Kealia plantations.

## Not Mr. Wells' Club.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in a late issue of your paper an article about the lately organized Wailuku Club, in which my name appears as an officer, associated with a Dr. Armitage and one Mr. George Hons (a person who formerly ran a "club" in your city). I wish to say I am neither an officer or a member, or in any way connected with the above "club." By correcting your error you will greatly oblige yours truly, C. B. WELLS, Wailuku, Maui, April 22, 1897.

## The Old Mission.

Quite recently the old Mission house on King street has been entirely renovated and made to look as nearly like its original appearance as possible. But one or two minor changes have been made. H. J. Rhodes, at one time the Government nurseryman, occupies the Mission house, and is using the

grounds as a nursery for propagating plants. He has a number of beds containing choice varieties of asters and pansies, as well as boxes with many thousand choice palms and ferns. It is Mr. Rhodes' intention to build a large hot-house within a few weeks and a wicker rose house, where he hopes to grow roses without fear of beetles. Just now his attention is paid to the asters and pansies which he uses for boutonnières or table decorations.

## SERENADED THE PRESIDENT.


Band Goes to Waikiki on a Morning Ride.

The Hawaiian Band, in two busses, started from the Drill Shed at 7 a. m. yesterday, and went out to the Waikiki home of President Dole, where they serenaded him in honor of his 53d birthday. The President expressed himself in terms of surprise at the serenade, and, after thanking Prof. Berger and the boys for their kindness, treated them to light refreshments. Included in the program was the "President's March" and a cornet solo by Charles Kreuter.

After finishing at President Dole's, the band came toward town and stopped outside the residence of James H. Castle to serenade the quarantined people at that place. Minister Cooper, on the inside of the fence, thanked the boys heartily for their kindness on behalf of himself and the rest associated with him in exile, and then took a snapshot at them, so as to have pictures by which to remember the event.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, returned Sunday morning on the W. G. Hall, after a five weeks' business trip in Koloa, Kauai.



**The Hit .. of the .. Season...**

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla.**

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

*Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.*

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY** Limited.

## Pictures!

## Pictures!

## Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

**Only \$2.50**

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

**King Bros.' Art Store.**  
110 HOTEL STREET.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nunam and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

## 14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

## WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

**FRANK J. KRUGER,**

**Practical Watchmaker**

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

**G. J. WALLER, Manager.**

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## O. HUSTACE.

## Wholesale and Retail Grocer

213 KING ST. TEL. 119  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

## CONSOLIDATED

## SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)  
Englewood, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

**Hollister & Co.**  
—AGENTS—

**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR** The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75  
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50  
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

**DRESS** We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times—not the goods—they're worth double.

5 yards for \$1  
7 yards for \$1  
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

## B.F. Ehlers &amp; Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

**THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.**



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## TREATY AFFECTED

Japan Mail Attacks Decision of Supreme Court.

IRRECONCILABLE WITH TREATY

Statistics of Smallpox From Kobe.

Number of Cases Rapidly Diminishing—Tokyo Suffered Severely.

The Japan Mail considers the recent decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the Collector General in refusing to allow the unqualified immigrants to land, irreconcilable with the treaty of 1871. The Mail says, in discussing the decision:

It will be at once apparent that a very curious consequence is involved in this decision, namely, that a Collector of Customs, being beyond the purview of the law in respect of his conduct when applying the Immigration Act, cannot be legally arraigned whatever step he may take. If, for example, in examining an immigrant, he resorts to practices criminal under ordinary circumstances, he can still claim immunity from penal indictment. On the other hand, if an immigrant, whose title to land has been denied by the Collector, suffer wrong at the hands of an ordinary Hawaiian citizen, will the law courts of Hawaii refuse redress on the ground that the injured alien has not obtained due permission to land in Hawaii?

These questions seem more or less academic, but it is beyond all doubt that Hawaii is not competent to decide for herself when and where within her territory privileges secured by treaty shall begin to be enjoyable. There is a universally recognized custom in such matters, and no State has arbitrary power to depart from it.

Formerly emigration from Japan to Hawaii used to be regulated by a convention, concluded in 1886, but the convention having ceased to be in force, the treaty of 1871 alone appears to apply, and we will see how the recent proceedings of the Hawaiian authorities can be reconciled with the terms of the 2d article:

"Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty and security to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, paying at all times such duties and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties."

## JAPAN'S SMALL POX.

Statistics Showing Extent of Disease in Kobe and Tokyo.

The Kobe Herald is very much exercised over the strict surveillance which is being kept over that port by Hong Kong because of smallpox. The Hong Kong press quotes the Herald as saying: By December the worst phase of the outbreak here had passed over, and the subject has received little or no attention in the local press for several weeks, the number of cases returned daily having fallen so low. At the worst period the average number of cases per day was 30. During the earlier part of January the average was 11.5; deaths, 5.3; for the latter part the average number of cases per day was 8.6; deaths, 4.8. Last month (we have the returns to and inclusive of the 24th inst. before us) the figures were 5.5 and 2.7, respectively.

The official returns for Tokyo, from the 26th of January to the 12th of February, show that 2,103 cases had occurred in the capital. From the 12th to the 23d there were 722 cases, the highest number being on the 13th, when 113 were returned, the lowest (35) on the 20th. For Kanagawa Prefecture the returns show 42 cases and 7 deaths from the 15th to 21st of January; 97 and 19 from the 22d to the 28th; 75 and 10 from the 29th of January to the 4th of February; 109 and 27 from the 5th to the 11th, and 128 and 29 from the 12th to the 18th.

## GREAT BRITAIN DISTURBED.

Only a Three Weeks Supply of Breadstuffs Usually Carried.

LONDON, April 6.—Attention was called in the House of Commons today by Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helena, to the wholly inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom in relation to the large and increasing population. Mr. Seton-Karr then moved that independence of the United Kingdom upon foreign imports for the necessities of life and the sequences which might rise therefrom in the event of war demanded the serious attention of the Government. Continuing, Mr. Seton-Karr expressed the belief that the reserve of breadstuffs never exceeds three weeks' supply and frequently sank below a week's supply. He pointed out, was self-supporting, and Russia and the United States were not only self-supporting, but were able to make large exports. The dredbun, he continued, was practically self-supporting, and that Great Britain alone lived from hand to mouth, and drew her principal supplies of wheat from Russia and the

United States, which might at some time be hostile to Great Britain.

He further remarked that should the harvest in America fail and Russia refuse to supply Britain, the latter's position would be most serious. The speaker called attention to the damage done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama, and remarked that many such vessels might be set to prey upon British commerce in time of war. He did not desire action which would raise the price to consumers, but he hoped the Government would consider the subject seriously, and proposed that State granaries be erected for keeping supplies. Sir Charles Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, contended that Russian exports of wheat to Great Britain were decreasing in average yearly, and he asserted that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States. Continuing, he said: "If the United States, Canada and Australia can feed us, we are independent of Russia, as the interests and advantages of those countries would be so strong that we could rely upon them to supply us." Sir Charles Dilke, continuing, said he thought the other States were not likely to take any steps in regard to the contraband of war which would be likely to bring the United States down upon them.

After Mr. James Lowther, Conservative member for the Island of Thanet, had advocated a duty on foreign grain, the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said that the peculiarity of the motion was that it had given a suitable text both to protectionists and free traders. The adoption of the proposal to establish State granaries, he claimed, would mean turning the Chancellor of the Exchequer into the gigantic corn dealer. As to commercial Zollverein, Mr. Balfour continued, he looked with considerable longing for closer union with the British colonies, both in regard to commercial and military affairs, but he sincerely thought a Zollverein was necessary, and he did not think there was danger of foreign countries refusing to supply Great Britain with food. The United States, he insisted, would not allow food to be declared contraband of war, as it would affect her interests, apart from her inherent sympathy for Great Britain, and combined with the United States, Great Britain could stand against any conceivable combination of the powers. The real thing upon which Great Britain was dependent, Mr. Balfour asserted, was her navy, for which the Government accepted the responsibility.

## SENATE COMMITTEE PLANS.

Reorganization Necessary to Satisfactory Progress.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The committee, representing respectively the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate, resumed their efforts today to reach an agreement on a basis of reorganizing the Senate committees. The Republicans have gone to work with the serious intention of taking charge of the committee, but they find that in assuming this task there are many delicate points to be settled.

The tariff is giving the managing committee and all the Republican senators more concern than any other factor in the situation. It is doubtful whether they would attempt to proceed but for this bill. They fear, however, that if they do not take the work in hand the bill may be seriously delayed, some of the Democrats having practically warned them that they will object to any further legislation of any character until the committees shall be filled. There is also a feeling on the Republican side that any allotment which might appear to discriminate invidiously against the Populists and silver Republicans would imperil the tariff bill by precipitating a wrangle on the eve of its presentation to the Senate.

At the conclusion of a three hours' session of the Republican committee, Senator McMillan said that such satisfactory progress had been made as to warrant the prediction that reorganization would be accomplished.

## POWERS' AUTHORITY WANING.

Piraeus Not Yet Blockaded and Turk Grows Impatient.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—War preparations throughout the Turkish Empire continue to be steadily pressed. A very pessimistic feeling is prevailing here at the failure of the powers' attempts to coerce Greece. The blockade of Piraeus seems as far off as ever, and the war party is bringing pressure to bear upon the Government, with the result that the Porte has dispatched circulars to its representatives abroad setting forth that the Turks are growing impatient at the prolongation of the crisis, which is pressing heavily upon the already embarrassed exchequer of Turkey.

The belief prevails here that the powers are losing their hold over the course of events, and that their so-called concert is a failure.

A new danger has arisen through the circulation in Constantinople and the provinces of a pamphlet announcing alleged Christian atrocities on Mussulmans in Crete and elsewhere. This is so inflaming the Turks against the Greeks that the Grecian Minister has drawn the attention of the Porte to the matter. The Government has taken the steps necessary to prevent outbreaks upon the part of the populace.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

Proposed Line of Steamers From British Columbia to the South.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 6.—Captain Yates, representing the Oregon and Asiatic Steamship Company, put before the Toronto Board of Trade this afternoon a plan to open new channels of trade for the Dominion of Canada by placing a line of boats between British Columbian ports and the ports of Mexico and Central America on the Pacific Coast.

Captain Yates is seeking the co-operation of the Board of Trade in the Dominion. Securing this, he will ask a subsidy of \$100,000 for four years from the Dominion Government.

## PROTECTION OF SEALS.

Ex-Sec. Foster to Direct Negotiations With Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been retained by the Government as counsel to as-

sist in the conduct of the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to a permanent settlement of the Bering Sea sealing question, said today that his position would be simply advisory. Ex-Secretary Foster, who will have general direction of the negotiations, Mr. Hamlin will return to Boston tomorrow to resume his law practice, but he will come to Washington from time to time for consultation with Mr. Foster.

The sealing regulations under the Paris award were put into operation in 1894 and were to run five years, or two seasons longer. The apparent decrease in the number of female seals during the last two or three seasons has reached such proportions that it is feared two more seasons of indiscriminate slaughter by pelagic scalers will have practically destroyed the industry.

## OAKLAND'S INNOVATION.

Carriers Will Deliver Mail on Bicycles.

OAKLAND, March 5.—The postoffice at Fifteenth and Broadway will soon be headquarters for the most considerable and energetic cycling club in the city, for the mail carriers are to ride on wheels and thereby improve the service.

The equipping with wheels of Oakland's mail delivery service means more than would appear at first. It means possibly another collection and distribution of mail matter each day, and a consequent improvement of the general service. The hours of each carrier will be shortened, and he will be supposed to make good time on his machine.

It is possible also that the territories of the men will be extended, but this does not mean a cutting down in the service, rather an enlargement, as the postmaster would then be enabled to extend his routes and reach much further from the heart of the city.

The carriers in the down town districts will deliver mail on foot, as before. The others will accustom themselves to the machine and deliver their mail with its aid.

## PERPLEXING SITUATION.

Certain Chinese May Enter United States Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Gage and the immigration officials are perplexed as to the best course to pursue in regard to the immigration of a large number of Chinese laborers in connection with the Chinese exhibit at the National Exposition at Nashville, Tenn. The law allows the immigration of a sufficient number of Chinese laborers to do the work of installing the exhibit, and also such as may desire to give entertainments in the exhibition on condition that a bond is given that they will leave the country at the close of the exhibition. The experience of the officials is that many of the Chinese, finding business dull after a week or two, drift over the country and engage in other business. While this is a violation of the spirit of the law, there does not seem to be any way of preventing it. The matter, however, is under consideration by the officials, and it is hoped that some remedy may be discovered.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

President McKinley Nominates Capt. Crowninshield.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald's Washington special says: President McKinley, on recommendation of Secretary Long, has nominated Capt. A. S. Crowninshield to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. When Captain Crowninshield takes hold of his new office it is the purpose of Secretary Long to consult with him in regard to changes in squadron commanders and commandants of navy yards. Rear Admiral Bunce and Rear Admiral Beardslee, commanding the North Atlantic and Pacific stations, respectively, will be relieved and present indications are that Commodore Montgomery Sigsbee and George Dewey will succeed them.

The New York, Portsmouth, Boston and Norfolk Navy Yards will also require new commandants within a short time, and these will be selected by the Secretary in conference with his new chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

## The Morals of Paris.

PARIS, April 9.—M. Darlin, Minister of Justice, announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he would soon submit a bill to more effectually safeguard the public morals. Previous to this the Ministers of Instruction and of the prohibit the sale or distribution of obscene papers and pictures in public places.

## Smallpox in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Reports received by Supervising Inspector General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, up to March 20th, show that smallpox is raging in Havana, and is increasing instead of diminishing. In the last week for which returns have been received, 850 new cases were reported.

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ported, with 91 deaths. Five of the victims were Spanish soldiers. At Cardenas 400 cases and 53 deaths is the record for a single week. Fifty cases and five deaths are reported from Matanzas for two weeks. Yellow fever is also prevalent in Cuba. Ten deaths occurred in Havana during the week ending March 18th. None of those ten victims were Spanish soldiers.

## In Search of Rest.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 9.—The Dolphin, having on board President McKinley and party, is anchored at the mouth of the Severn. President and Mrs. McKinley did not leave the dispatch boat owing to the inclemency of the weather, but when the two crews of naval cadets were practicing the Major expressed a wish that they should row past the Dolphin, which they did. The Dolphin will probably leave tomorrow.

Secular Instruction Forbidden.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 83 to 35 passed a bill prohibiting sectarian instruction or wearing of sectarian garb in the public school and providing for fine and imprisonment for violation of the act.

FURNITURE NEWS April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not--often.

We are making new records this month--others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest--everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

## Enameled Iron Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material: this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

## HOPP &amp; CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE: that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/2d, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 Great Russell St., LONDON, W. 1.

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO. Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort &amp; Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay &amp; Bock &amp; Co.

## Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals--and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill--"Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field--orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 27, 1897.

## OPEN THE DOORS.

The questionable policy of secrecy sometimes apparent in official circles seems to have taken a more aggravated form in semi official circles. For some months past the city has been full of talk concerning the recognition of the military, by the Government, as against the Citizens Guard. The volunteer officers have held their meetings, talked over the situation and finally made known their grievances to the Executive. The interview with the Executive was held behind closed doors, the ban of secrecy was enforced and all the public knows about the affair is that the officers of the military "were satisfied."

Now comes a meeting of the volunteer officers to "organize a social club." This is indeed a most innocent matter for discussion, but at the last moment we find these gentlemen placing every man on his honor to say nothing about what was said or what, if anything, was accomplished. This seems to be the most senseless action the officers of the volunteer forces have ever allowed themselves to be mixed up in. The public may well begin to ask when this idiotic fashion of Star Chamber gatherings for discussion of matters in which a good proportion of the people of the city are interested, is going to stop. If this thing is kept up the result is sure to be disastrous. Friends of the Government want to know "what's up," and possibly become suspicious. Enemies of the Government get a handle by which they club the integrity of officials.

Not long ago the Portuguese made a request to form a fraternal and political organization and were refused. These men now point to the meetings of the volunteer officers where the public is shut out and want to know the difference between what they proposed to do and the action of what we might term semi officials. They size it up that one set of the citizens of a Republic can do what another set cannot do, which is not upheld by one single principle of true democracy. The officers will undoubtedly reply: "The Government knows what we are doing." What if it does? Where does the public get off?

The very fact that these gentlemen are among the strongest supporters of the Government ought to lead them to so carefully guard their action that there will not be the slightest appearance of favoritism. This country is not in the throes of political dissension. There is no occasion for our military officers to lay their social club plans behind closed doors and also close the mouths of those attending the meeting. There is however, a multitude of reasons why the doors should be open. The public will give all sorts of versions of the meeting; sooner or later the numerous misrepresentations made will force the doors open. Why not admit that the public has some interest in what goes on among those intimately connected with national affairs? Why not act according to the principles that underlie a true Republic? The gentlemen in the military are leaders. As such they shoulder a responsibility which they cannot thrust aside by the mere statement that "the public isn't interested."

## IMMIGRATION IN FRANCE.

Anti-immigration agitations seem to be the proper thing these days. France has joined in the cry and is preparing to enact laws that will put a stop to the influx of Germans and Italians. All classes and

conditions seem to have locked arms on this one proposition. The professional men of Paris object to the German physicians, teachers and clerks; the northern departments dislike the Belgian factory hands and the farmers of the South cry out against the Italian miner and farmer.

To put an end to the competition of foreigners two laws are contemplated. One is against foreigners in general. It is proposed to impose a military tax upon every foreigner entering the country to earn a livelihood. The Frenchman claims that as each native born citizen is required to give a certain number of years service in the army, the foreigners should not be allowed to receive all the benefits of French protection without paying any of the penalties. The plan is to tax all foreigners for the same number of years that Frenchmen serve in the army; a portion the proceeds to be paid the families or widows of poor French soldiers.

To get at the intellectual foreigners the Frenchmen want a law to prevent the employment of a foreigner in any of the schools, public or private, without the special consent of the Minister of Education. The penalty placed on foreigners for infringing this law is to be imprisonment from six months to two years and a fine of from \$100 to \$400. It is stated that the enactment of this law will necessitate all except a few foreign teachers of languages to leave the country.

As is suggested by a Cologne paper, the enactment of these exclusion laws is liable to result in the depopulation of France. "Like the Chinese they are anxious to close their frontiers. They forget however that the Chinese increased like rabbits behind their walls, while France would lose with the immigrants the only fecundate element. For in spite of all the warnings of the press, the people are little inclined to burden themselves with large families."

## HELP THE NEW INDUSTRIES.

The discussion brought about by the deplorable industrial situation in British Guiana furnishes a lot of interesting facts from which the people of this country may draw valuable conclusions. British Guiana is now suffering from general business depression, because all the people put all their money into sugar. Sugar has been king. For sometime past it has brought general prosperity. Now prices are low, competition sharp; sugar is still king, but it no longer goes hand in hand with prosperity. The people find themselves on the verge of bankruptcy and are beginning to ask what is the matter?

The answer is simple enough. British Guiana citizens put all their eggs in one basket. They have no industry to turn to that will tide them over the present season of depression. They are experiencing what is liable to happen in Hawaii almost any day unless the people and the Government take an active interest in promoting new lines of industry.

The latter part of February, Dr. D. Morris, a recognized authority on the agricultural condition of British Guiana, gave a lecture on "Minor Industries, in the city of Georgetown. He told the assembled capitalists that what the country needs is greater diversification of agricultural industry. He told them they should make a start in the production of rice, coffee and cocoa. The wise capitalists made all kinds of objections to the suggestions made. They said they had tried these and other new industries and had made failures. One speaker said it was useless to speak of minor industries so long as the staple industry is not in flourishing condition. "Make us safe and comfortable with sugar, then we do not mind risking a little in coffee and cocoa," was his argument. But

this same speaker could not explain why it was that in the years of saccharine prosperity, the minor industries had been cast aside.

Hawaii is today a step or two in advance of the British West Indies. It has a good seized rice industry, and coffee is fairly well under way. The principal requirement in coffee is more co-operation among the planters. Coffee growing in Hawaii has peculiarities of its own. The authority from Guatemala, Brazil or Ceylon finds his general rules apply, but many questions of detail must be dealt with in a peculiarly Hawaiian fashion. The planter must adapt himself to Hawaii, not Hawaii to the coffee planter's previous theories.

Nothing will promote the interests of the coffee planters here, more than an experiment station conducted by the Government. Every planter of the country would share in the benefits. The coffee industry deserves a larger share of national funds than sugar or rice, simply because the latter are well on their feet and can "go it alone." Coffee and every other young and struggling industry should be given every assistance possible from the Governmental cash box. Sugar is now a prosperous king, but we should draw a lesson from the countries that have found by bitter experience that sugar may become a bankrupt king. Now, while we are enjoying affluence, is the time to pave the way to continued industrial stability. The experiment station has long been talked of. It is high time for it to be in practical working order.

## KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

Commissioner Fitzgerald seems to have sized up the labor situation in this country just about as it is. The fearless manner in which he has talked facts has had a very good effect in circles where the white labor proposition was once laughed at. A general change in the atmosphere has been noted, and it is to be hoped that this new state of affairs will continue after Mr. Fitzgerald returns home. At the present time we find many saying "yes, yes" in answer to white labor suggestions. We are pleased to hear the general expressions of approbation, but we trust that the visit of Mr. Fitzgerald will amount to something more than the exchange of favorable opinions.

If the employers of labor are honest they will immediately begin to lay plans for obtaining white laborers. It is one thing to say nice things about the changes that should be made and can be made and quite another thing to go to work in a systematic style and make the changes. This last is now the duty that devolves upon the planters and the Government as well. Actions speak louder than words. We have it on good authority that one, perhaps two, corporations are moving in the proper direction. The beginning is good so far as it goes. The only danger is that after the first enthusiasm is worn off some of our good friends will forget that they ever even talked white labor. A few desultory shots will accomplish little. What is needed is a general advance all along the line.

The Government can show its good will by resurrecting the Labor Commission. It reflects no credit upon the powers-that-be that this important commission has been allowed to die a natural death. As a matter of fact it reflects discredit. The work that was dropped almost two years ago might have been continued, so that the Labor Commissioners of California would at least find some semblance of an organization to deal with. The present white labor agitation is the result of the excellent work done by W. N. Armstrong, chairman of the defunct commission. How much more might have been accomplished, if Mr. Armstrong's

advice had been taken in the first place can only be surmised, but we firmly believe the conditions would be far in advance of what they are today.

We do not believe in dwelling upon the mistakes of the past except as they furnish material for drawing proper conclusions in the future. What Hawaii needs today is an active working arm that will do more extensive work than is now performed by the Board of Immigration. This work can be accomplished if the Executive will exercise a little more activity and put the machinery of the Labor Commission in proper order. Water doesn't rise higher than its own level and unfortunately officials do not usually move faster than the people behind them. But it now looks as if Mr. Fitzgerald had drummed good ideas into the minds of some of our intensely "practical" men and the time has come for positive, progressive action.

New York directors of the public schools have declared war on pie. As a means of replenishing the wasting energies of school children, pie has been placed upon the black list. Superintendent Jasper says: "Many of the children who lunch at the schools don't bring their lunches from their homes, but instead, bring a few pennies to buy it with. They are left, therefore, entirely to their own judgment. Their judgment runs to pie. They go out to the candy stores and bakeries and get a piece of indigestible mince, custard, lemon or pumpkin pie, and eat it usually without any warm drink to stimulate digestion. Sometimes they invest their pennies in cakes and cookies that are equally destructive to their health, or in a big stick of poisonous red candy. It is a serious matter with us. I believe the board of education will adopt the plan suggested." Notwithstanding many of our residents point with pride to the fact that their ancestors came from the great American pie belt, and therefore might be prejudiced in favor of pie, we believe this is a subject that might well receive attention from our Board of Education. New York is not the only city where the pie-eating tendencies of children are being seriously discussed. The general verdict seems to be that the pie must go.

It would indeed be refreshing if someone could give a sensible reason for the exercise of Star Chamber methods in the discussion of matters in which the local public takes an interest. The quarantine affair seems to be the latest event in which the public servants have made a grievous mistake by placing the ban of secrecy upon their deliberations. Rumors of every kind and description have been floating about the town. One rumor says "They did" and another says "They didn't." So it goes from mouth to mouth and with each exchange the crime of the other fellow increases in virulence. The powers-that-be deliberate behind closed doors, and what may be a tempest in a tea pot is immediately put down as something very serious. As it is, both sides are mad and seem in a fair way to get red hot, and as the public looks at the situation neither side is entirely free from criticism. A splendid opportunity is offered for public officials to straighten out the affair and set the public at rest by an open discussion of the whys and wherefores. It always pays in the long run for officials to take the public into their confidence.

Newspapers readers have been wondering why telegraphic dispatches from Spain are so thoroughly out of joint. A correspondent of the London Times tells the story. The Spanish telegraph system, he says, has always been a crying scandal, and, instead of improving with the times and the ad-

vance of science, it appears to get worse. Ordinary atmospheric disturbances are sufficient to render inoperative the greater part of the lines throughout the country, while a heavy fall of snow or a gale of wind generally results in complete paralysis of the whole service. Under this condition of things, the correspondent states, it would naturally be supposed that the authorities would not place any additional difficulties in the way, and that the public convenience would be to some extent considered. But not so. The censorship at the home office is exercised without the slightest discretion being used affecting the contents of telegrams detained. Two telegrams to the Times were recently detained nine hours.

The Congregationalist is authority for the statement that during the last six years the theological students in German universities have decreased from 4,527 to 2,956. The cause given for this state of affairs is the weakening of faith through extreme liberalism, the over-crowding of the ministry and the small salaries paid to pastors. In Prussia, a minister at the beginning receives \$450, and can not expect at any time to receive more than \$900. It is significant that the only two universities which report increased attendance of theological students are Greifswald and Erlangen, which are among the less famous, but which are most conservative. The liberal teaching seems to work both ways in cutting down the number of young men taking up the ministry. Having been taught the easy road to Heaven, they naturally draw the conclusion that most everybody will get there any way. Consequently as there is not much money in the business of religious teaching, they seek some more remunerative professions.

"Sugar a New and Profitable Industry" is the title of a recent American publication sent out from the offices of the Orange Judd Company, New York. The object of the book is to convince the farmers of the United States that they can raise all the sugar required in the United States. It tells them all about what has been done in sugar beet culture and what can be done. The author is Herbert Myrick, who is at the head of the largest agricultural publishing house in the United States. Mr. Myrick is also treasurer of the American Sugar Growers Society, "which is a coalition of all interests throughout the country in an effort to secure such protection in sugar that the domestic industry may be quickly developed until it supplies the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar now annually imported." The sugar beet growers are a unit against the admission of sugars produced by Asiatic labor. We simply note these facts as an object lesson to numerous friends who look upon white labor suggestions with dignified contempt.

Notwithstanding Rudyard Kipling has given the reading public many interesting volumes, Mr. Kipling has made known his aspiration to write a "real novel"—not a one-volume or a two-volume but a real decent three decker. By way of explanation he adds: "No man this side of forty at the earliest has secreted enough observation—not to say thought—to write a novel, which, in spite of all they say of the short story, is the real vehicle. Independent firing by marksmen is a pretty thing, but it is the volley-firing of a full battalion that clears the front."

We call especial attention to the article, given in another column, on the Honolulu kindergarten. The ladies, who have devoted so much of their time and successful effort in building up the Free Kin-

dergarten, may be forgiven for feelings of satisfaction in having their work so ably described by a most loyal kamaaina. Mrs. McCully-Higgins wrote of the kindergarten as she knew it nearly two years ago. The work has progressed remarkably since that time, the five-pointed star having received two additions, Palama and Ewa, so that we now have a seven-pointed star with good prospects of a complete and well-rounded circle in the not far distant future. Another step in the stairway of progress is the new Portuguese kindergarten building, recently completed through the generosity of J. B. Atherton.

The editors of some of our evening contemporaries are adepts at throwing bouquets at themselves. We have been deeply interested in reading about their remarkable careers. May their good opinion of themselves never grow less. Congratulations gentlemen. You are indeed remarkable men. May your wonderful abilities be more in evidence in some other department than the personal column.

## HE PURSUED LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

Major Edward Doherty Dies in New York City.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The funeral of Major Edward P. Doherty, who had command of the expedition which captured John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln, will be held tomorrow. Major Doherty died Saturday. Although by his previous service in the Union cause Major Doherty had won distinction, his reputation and his title of Major he owed to his capture of President Lincoln's assassin. Doherty entered the army at the beginning of the civil war, enlisting in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, with whom he fought in the first battle of Bull Run. He subsequently served under Generals Grant, McClellan, Sherman and Sheridan, and was made Lieutenant of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry in recognition of his services.

## Powers' Wishes Legitimate.

LONDON, April 8.—The Sultan of Turkey has sent an autograph letter to the Czar of Russia thanking His Imperial Majesty for defending the integrity of Turkey and for inducing the powers to adopt that principle. The Sultan, in his letter, says that he desires to conform to the wishes of the European powers, and he considers these legitimate.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with acute rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Light-house Board, at its meeting today, unanimously elected Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, as chairman to succeed Admiral Walker, retired. Colonel Gillespie of the Corps of Army Engineers succeeds General Wilson as a member of the board.

# Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

# Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

# From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or gripes. All druggists, 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



# LIKELIKE ASHORE

Goes on the Rocks Near Honolulu,  
Hawaii.

ONLY MEAGER ACCOUNT RECEIVED

Schooner Ka Moi Brought  
News Last Night.

Cause of Disaster Not Known.  
Kilauea Hou Saves Cargo.  
No One Lost.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Wilder Steamship Company's steamer Likelike is a complete wreck near Honolulu, a place about five miles away from Mahukona. This news was brought down by the schooner Ka Moi, from Hawaii last night, and caused no end of talk in town, as the report received by that vessel from Mahukona, and while at Kohala loading sugar for this port, was very meager in the matter of details. The captain of the schooner reports as follows:

"At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning we received news from Mahukona to the effect that the Likelike had gone ashore near Honolulu, just off R. R. Hind's place. We learned nothing in regard to the manner in which she went on the rocks. She was going to pieces rapidly, and the Kilauea Hou had gone over from Kukaia to take the freight out of her."

The Likelike started from this port shortly after 5 p. m. Thursday, in command of Captain Sachs, formerly her first officer. Harry Swinton took the mate's place. On account of the trouble between Captain Fitzgerald and the crew of the Helene, it became necessary to transfer Captain Freeman and the crew of the Likelike to that vessel. A new crew was picked out for the Likelike.

She was built by Dickey Bros. of San Francisco, and was brought to Honolulu in August of 1877 by Captain Marchant, when she was immediately put on the Hawaii route.

The Likelike was the first large steamer that ever ran between the Islands, and she did a great deal of work for the Wilder Steamship Company.

Later on, the Likelike was commanded by Captain Shepherd, and two years after her arrival, by Captain King, who held her for five years. Since that time she has been in the hands of various captains.

But the Likelike did not confine her trips to Hawaii. The Advertiser of September 29th says:

"The attention of the business and traveling public is called to the change of route in the Likelike's time-table for October 2, 1879. She will not go to windward on that date, but will make the circuit of Kauai, touching first at Nawiliwili, giving an opportunity to all wishing to view the scenery of that beautiful island."

The Likelike, it is understood, is fully insured, but the loss to the company will be heavy on account of the demand for vessels at this time. The sugar season is on in all its glory, and even now, there are not enough steamers to do the work. It is very fortunate that the Helene is here.

It is understood by the reports received on the Ka Moi last night that there was absolutely no chance for the saving of the Likelike. If this is so, and the usefulness of the old steamer is at an end, the Wilder people will very probably send for a new steamer to take her place.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The steamer Iwawani arrived yesterday morning with the officers and crew of the wrecked Likelike on board. Captain Sachs could not be found, but the following story of the unlucky incident was obtained from Mate Swinton.

"The Likelike left Honolulu last Thursday afternoon for Kukaia and Laupahoehoe. She arrived in Olowalu at 5 a. m. Friday, and there took on 1,500 bags of sugar. Left at 2 p. m. the same day, after having taken Messrs G. P. and S. G. Wilder aboard. Landing them at Maalea we left again, and as we entered the channel, Captain Sachs went below for a nap, leaving me in charge, and giving me instructions to call him as soon as land was near. We had steam and sail both on and a quick passage was made.

"At 8:45 p. m. we sighted Mahukona light and awaited off that point. Called the captain at 9:30 o'clock. He came on deck, and I pointed to the light, saying that Honolulu was on the lee bow. He went aft to the wheel house for the men to take in sail. They did not come for some little time, and then I went myself to call them.

"When I got them up Captain Sachs gave the order to take in sail and haul down the jib and foresail. Before we got the jib down the Likelike went around about four steamer lengths away from shore, just this side of Upo-Hi Point, and about a mile and a half to windward of Honolulu. I glanced at my watch and found it was 10:05 o'clock.

"It was an error of judgment, as Captain Sachs thought that we were further away from shore than we really were. The Likelike was backed, but all to no avail. When she swung around her propeller got foul of the rocks, and there we were. Boats were lowered and the starboard anchor taken out. Then we hauled the bawser taut with the donkey, but not an inch would the steamer budge.

"It was midnight, and a boat was lowered and the purser was sent ashore to telephone for the Helene. This steamer arrived about 3:30 a. m. Saturday. In the meantime Mr. C. L. Wight had been telephoned to, and the

Kilauea was likewise dispatched to the scene of the disaster. When the Helene hove in sight about 300 bags of sugar were taken out and placed aboard her. No more could be gotten out, as the water poured in and made work impossible.

"The Kilauea Hou arrived about daylight, and later on Mr. Wight arrived on the Nesian. He went on board the Likelike, and after doing all in his power to save the steamer, ordered her abandoned. We got the two donkey engines and a few other things off and put them on the Kilauea Hou. The Iwawani was telephoned for, and she brought us to Honolulu.

"From the looks of the Likelike before we left, her bottom must have been smashed badly. She had not yet begun to go to pieces."

An investigation into the wreck of the Likelike will likely be held today.

## NAVAL MEN WIN.

Close Game Between Wild Swan and H. C. C. Teams.

The cricket match, between teams from the Wild Swan and H. C. C., on the old baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, was well attended. The navy men won over the home team by three runs.

People noticed in carriages and on the ground were: British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Auerbach, Misses Maggie and Cordelia Walker, Miss Juliette King, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Galsford, Miss Landers, Miss Palmer, Miss Erickson, the Misses Newell, Miss Lizzie Gurney, Miss Lizzie Grace, Mr. R. A. Jordan, Mrs. H. Herbert, Mrs. A. W. Hewitt, Mr. F. Davey, Messrs. C. Bosse, W. S. May, Ed Giffard, D. Shanks, C. A. McDowell, Lieut. C. D. Burney, Mr. Cole and Mr. Osborne of H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Dr. McKibbin, Dr. G. Herbert, Ed Dowsett, J. M. Monsarrat, Charles Wilson, Fred Harrison, T. R. Robinson, T. A. Simpson, C. H. White, R. A. Springour, Foster, William Thompson and many others. Mrs. Swanzey kindly poured tea.

President Dr. Murray, of the Honolulu Cricket Club, deserves the thanks of all lovers of the English national sport for the spirit he displays in its management. Since he took hold of office, the game has become very much more popular than it ever has been. This fact was attested by the number of people who responded to the invitation to witness the match Saturday afternoon. It was the third game of the series, the H. C. C. winning two and the naval boys one. Just here it ought, in justice to the Wild Swan team, be stated that on the down trip, Leading Stoker Dean had his thumb taken off. He is by far the best bowler that has ever been seen here. This naturally weakened them, and but for this the Honolulu boys might not have been so fortunate.

Below is the game in full, with the names of players and the points made:

HONOLULU.	
H. Vincent	21
H. Herbert	16
Dr. Murray	2
J. H. Catton, Jr.	0
A. R. Hatfield	1
A. M. Hewitt	10
O. St. John Gilbert	3
Clive Davies	3
F. Davey	6
R. A. Jordan	7
J. Lyett	8
Extras	6
Total	80
H. B. M. S. WILD SWAN.	
Mr. Osborne	0
Mr. Ward	0
Lieutenant Church	13
Mr. Milligan	1
Dr. Marriott	9
Captain Napier	8
Mr. Galsford	24
Lieutenant Sladen	4
Mr. Smith	6
Mr. Stundun	2
Mr. Lane	3
Extras	12
Total	83

## FOOD SCARCE AT WAIKIKI.

"Quarantine" Bill of Fare Supplemented by Gift of Cake.

The exiles at the "Waikiki Quarantine" were kindly remembered yesterday, supposedly by their friends in Honolulu. The remembrance was in the form of a finely frosted cake, wedding or birthday not stated, which arrived quite opportunely as the party were seated at their noon-day meal. After indulging in much anticipation over the tempting luxury, the exiles were much chagrined to find that the whole affair was a wretched hoax. When they attempted to cut the apparently delicious morsel, the knife came in contact with an obstruction immediately beneath the frosting. Upon investigation the obstruction proved to be the top of a large-sized latrinal.

Further search revealed the fact that beneath the glittering frosting, upon which the delicate frosting reposed, was a conglomeration of raw carrots, onions and tomatoes, paper flowers, a bar of soap, a bunch of firecrackers and a lock of jet-black hair, tied with a dainty yellow ribbon. Accompanying the gift was a memorial, couched in drastic terms and endearing epithets.

Honors are now said to be "easy," and a love-feast is expected upon the liberation of the exiles.

## Circuit Court News.

Maleka Mi was appointed guardian of the property of J. K. Mi by Judge Perry yesterday.

Judge Perry has signed an order dismissing the petition for the removal of the executor of the estate of Maria O'Sullivan.

The Tin Sing Wai Company was declared bankrupt by Judge Perry yesterday.

The annual accounts of J. A. Magoon, guardian of Peter and David Manuel and the Manuel estate, of James Love, Susan Brash and Rebecca P. Humeku have been filed.

Henry Smith, trustee of John Sumner Eliss, has filed an account of the estate and a petition for dismissal.

The Master's report of the affairs of the Macnado minors has been filed. The defendant's bill of costs in the case of Sol Kwan Ying Company vs. For Fung Yun Company was filed yesterday.

C. Du Roi, assignee of Mrs. A. D. Friemann, has made application for dismissal.

E. H. F. Wolters, defendant, has filed an answer to the complaint of Peter High & Co.

Emma N. Mahelona has filed a petition to be appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Samuel Mahelona.

The defendants in the case of J. K. Smythe et al. vs. Hakulole et al. have surrendered the property in question under the suit, and the plaintiffs have accepted the surrender, and waive delivery by the Marshal.

W. W. Goodale has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Warren Goodale.

Judge Carter granted the petition of H. A. Widemann, guardian of the minor children of C. O. Berger, to expend a part or the whole of the principal of the ward, C. O. Berger, in defraying the expenses of sending him to the United States and for maintaining and educating him there.

Upon the approval of Judge Perry, it was stipulated yesterday that the case of the Republic vs. W. J. Gallagher be tried on May 22d.

Motion was made yesterday by the defendant in the case of Kealilaka et al. vs. Moma Pina and Charles Pina, for a change of venue and place of trial of the case to Kohala at the October term.

## SELF MURDER.

Japanese Assaults His Wife Then Kills Himself.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday morning Himai, a Japanese, being jealous of his wife, Okatsa, secured a razor and cut her throat, and then gashed her on the chin and cheek. Believing the woman would die, and, fearful of the consequences, he immediately slashed himself several times across the abdomen.

The woman belongs to a class that makes its headquarters on Pauahi street, and was for a time engaged in a barber shop. Here she became acquainted with Tetsumura and an intimacy sprung up, which was objectionable to the husband.

Tetsumura was the first to hear of the crime, and he notified Santos, a neighbor. The police were notified, and when they arrived, shortly after 9 o'clock, Mrs. Kobayashi, Mori and Uchida were in attendance and sewing up the wounds of the man. Shortly afterwards they were taken to Dr. Kobayashi's hospital and cared for. After a few hours Himai confessed to the attack on his wife, and stated that it was on account of Tetsumura's attention to her. Okatsa's wounds were such that it was not thought she could live, but there was some hope for Himai.

Yesterday the man's condition grew suddenly worse and he died. The woman was alive last night, but there is no hope for her recovery. Tetsumura is locked up for investigation.

## CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

Appeal for Funds for Native Church Pastors.

MR. EDITOR:—There is on Kauai a Pastors' Aid Society, which has for its special object the guarantee of a living salary to all the Hawaiian pastors of the Evangelical churches of that Island. Rev. J. M. Lydgate, of Lihue, is the Field Secretary, and has recently sent out his report of the aid rendered, and detailed statements of the condition of each parish. There is a similar organization in this city for the Oahu pastors. But this is only one department of the multifarious work that needs to be done for the Hawaiians. The Hawaiian Board has the general charge of such work, not for Hawaiians alone, but for the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and all classes of our polyglot community. It is doing the best possible with the limited means at its disposal. Its financial year closes the middle of next month. The Treasurer is very anxious to have all the obligations of the Board fully met, and to this end needs at least two thousand dollars. This community has always responded promptly and generously to any appeal for aid in this important work. Whoever has not yet contributed directly, or who is ready to give now more than he has already given, is earnestly urged to remit the amount immediately to the Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Hall, and specify, if so desired, for which department of the work the contribution is designed.

## SUNDAY SELLING.

Raid Made on Commercial Saloon Last Night.

About 9 o'clock last night Gus Cordes and some specials visited the Commercial saloon, corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets, and arrested Joe Silva and Teddy Kaveau, proprietors, and J. W. Brown, McGuire and Moran, frequenters of the place, the former for selling liquor on Sunday, and the latter for buying it.

Cordes had his men stationed at different points around the place, and claims to have had an opportunity to see the transactions going on inside. Moran is said to have gone out of the saloon with a bottle in his possession, and was arrested by Cordes. The men were released on bail.

## Miowera's Passengers.

Among the Honolulu people who departed for Vancouver and Victoria on the C.-A. S. S. Miowera yesterday afternoon were the following:

Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, who is taking her four daughters to England to be educated. She will probably remain a year, returning at the end of that time. Her daughters will spend several years in England. While Mrs. Waterhouse was walking toward the gangway she was covered with leis by the flower girls, to whom she has shown little kindnesses from time to time.

Mrs. L. F. Alvarez is on her way to St. Louis, Mo., to visit her mother, who is quite ill.

Miss Edith Mist, who is on her way

to England on an extended visit with relatives.

Mr. Thomas Birnie, who is returning to his home in the States after a long visit at the home of his brother, Rev. D. P. Birnie, of this city.

Mr. Gus Mauer, on his way to his home in Berlin, Germany, where he will remain about six months.

## Mormons Depart.

A party of Mormons left for Salt Lake City on the Miowera yesterday. Wm. M. Mendenhall, who has been in the Islands three and a half years, getting converts to Mormonism, was one of the number. The party consists of two white men and five women, returning to Salt Lake City after a short stay here, and 11 native men and five women and three children. Of the natives, one is from Hawaii, another from Laie and the remainder from Honolulu. They are leaving home for good, preferring to spend the remainder of their lives in the atmosphere of Mormonism.

Wm. H. Mendenhall spent one year on Hawaii, one year on Maui and a year and a half on this Island. During his year's stay in Honolulu he presided over the Mormon Church of the Latter-day Saints. He is going back to Salt Lake City for good.

## Police Win.

In the rifle match between teams from the police and Company G. N. G. H., Saturday afternoon, the former came off victorious with a margin of points. Following is the score in detail:

Police: Conley, 41; Captain Parker, 39; Captain Fernandez, 40; Lieutenant Chamberlain, 39; Kupihie, 38; Pinehaka, 37; Kaleikini, 44; Kaimihau, 38; Puh, 37, and Naipo, 41. Total, 394.  
Company G: Kulike, 42; Nakuina, 35; Rose, 43; Mahoney, 39; Wilcox, 44; M. Rose, 42; Wallace, 33; Fernandez, 34; Sherwood, 33; Morse, 39. Total, 334.

## Jewel Stoves.

W. W. Dimond, sole agent for the Detroit Jewel stove, has an announcement in this issue, which is of interest to every householder in the Islands. The Jewel stove is used here by a great many families, who bought them with the understanding that if they were not entirely satisfactory the money would be refunded. This method of selling stoves is original and exclusive with Mr. Dimond, and by it he wins the confidence of his customers.

## Flag Signals.

The men in the Regulars have become quite proficient in signalling. While the ball game was in progress on Saturday, Private O'Connor signalled to Corporal Overbeck, who was stationed on top of Punchbowl, and he signalled to Sergeant Taylor, stationed on top of the Executive building.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kahuku mill has shut down for a week.

Sheriff Carter, of Kauai, came down on the W. G. Hall Sunday.

One of the monkeys at Long Branch became vicious on Sunday and Jim Sherwood shot it.

Minister King is ill, and was forbidden by his physician yesterday to see any one on matters of business.

The opening of tenders for constructing a road through Kaawili gulch, North Hilo, Hawaii, has been postponed to May 6th.

The Miowera brought no passengers for this port. The through passengers spent their time seeing the sights in and about the city.

Passports were issued yesterday to 10 Hawaiian members of the Mormon Church, who will leave for Salt Lake City by the Miowera.

Young Wolters, luna at Lihue plantation, who fired the shot which killed the rioting Chinaman, came over from Kauai yesterday. The jury held that the shooting was justifiable.

H. G. Morse, formerly second mate with his father on the ship C. F. Sargent, has accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Bulletin. He is taking care of the shipping news.

The town will be all alive today. The Australia will be in from San Francisco with later news, all the delicacies of the season and a new installment of bicycles and bicycle paraphernalia.

Wall Nichols Co. are prepared to fit out a whole band, no instruments excepted. This is the first time that such an importation has been made by any music store on the Islands.

The hunting party, made up of Samuel Parker, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Judge Whiting, W. Lanz and George Robinson, returned from Kawaihine on the Kinau Saturday morning, after a successful week's shoot.

Some of the horsemen, who have entered for the June races, think a better start can be made if the judges' stand was set back 75 feet. This will give them a longer straight stretch, and will require less scoring.

The Mikahala brought news yesterday that fifty acres of cane at Elele plantation, Kauai, had been completely burned out. Mr. Dreier was to have come down but remained over on account of the fire. It is whispered about that the thing did not occur by chance.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands."

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR.**  
**PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## LACK OF FOOD IN ALASKA.

Gold Seekers Find Large Nuggets, But Little Bread.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Mexico arrived from Alaska at daylight this morning. Two days before sailing from Juneau Hugh Day, the mail carrier from Juneau to Circle City, returned from the round trip, which he made in four months. He brought out 500 letters. He says that many miners, blinded by the glamor of gold, are going to Clondyke without provisions, and starvation is almost certain.

According to reports he brings, flour at Circle City is selling at \$4 per sack. At Clondyke there is none procurable at any price less than \$50 a sack, or \$1 a pound, and then only when freighted in from some other point. A man named McKay took down a small quantity from Pelly, which was eagerly bought up at \$40.

A Government Railroad.  
NEW YORK, April 6.—A London cablegram to the Evening Post says: At the Grand Trunk meeting today Rivers Wilson stated that arrangements had been virtually concluded for an inter-colonial railway, to be owned by the Dominion Government, and to run its trains into Montreal, in the heart of the Grand Trunk system, and that to provide for the increased traffic the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal would be double-tracked on terms saving the Grand Trunk from any addition to its capital obligations.

Detroit "JEWEL" Stoves

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 17 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND**  
HONOLULU.

# LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonnet Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

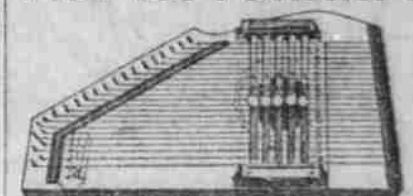
**LEWIS & CO.**

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

**THE AUTOHARP.**



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 27, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

**WALL, NICHOLS CO.**

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line

## OUR REPUTATION.

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every finker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

**H. F. WICHMAN**

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

**STAMPS**  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## CITIZENS' GUARDS

Object to Favoritism Being Shown Militia.

BELIEVE CREDIT IS DUE THEM

If Militia Gets the Plums Let Them Soldier.

Opinions Expressed by Some of the Members—Proposition to Disband.

Some of the members of the Citizens' Guard are determined that the claims of the military for all of the Government pay belongs to members of the militia shall not go uncontested. The Citizens' Guardsmen consider that they too, have a claim on the Government for services rendered. One of them thinks the objections to their existence and holding office under the Government, instead of being in the militia, is on a par with a demand for all cavalry and no infantry in the United States.

There seems no doubt that considerable feeling has been created in the minds of a number of the members, and it is all on account of the evident lack of appreciation of their past services by President Dole, as evidenced by the expression of his views by Capt. Paul Smith and others at the late election meeting of Company B. It is the duty of the Citizens' Guards to protect the lives and property of people within the city and guard the streets during the time of trouble. They feel that in the capacity of "Home Guards" they are of as much service to the Government as men in the field.

The Sharpshooters, too, point with justifiable pride at the work they did in 1895. They were at all times in all places; in Moiliili, Maunaloa Valley and the Pali. They believe they did good work then, and feel that they may some time again be asked to perform similar services. One member of an armed organization said yesterday:

"If the Government proposed to let the militia lead them around like dancing bears, the sooner the balance of their supporters knew it the better. Something goes wrong with them, and they form a committee to run off to the President and then run a bluff. They did it with Colonel McLean and again the other day. It is time now that they got next to themselves."

The loyalty of this gentleman to the Republic has not been questioned, nor does he find fault merely on account of Government clerks being obliged to join the militia; he does not happen to belong to that set.

Another member of the Citizens' Guard remarked:

"If the President is to sanction and back the unjust attacks made upon bodies of loyal supporters to bolster up the tottering fuss and feathers, the sooner those attacked passed in their commissions, arms, etc., the better for them. It is very fine now for the militia to claim that they 'killed the bear' but a comparison of the facts would prove that the other organizations were the first and farthest in the field. So far as I am concerned, the Government has no strings, and if the President prefers exhibition soldiers to the men who did the work when it was necessary, and under other circumstances would do it again, he can have them and my gun with them."

Another gentleman, who is a stickler for etiquette, said:

"If the Government is going to take any action in the premises it would be only common courtesy due the other organizations to ask them to appoint a committee and meet with them. The military committee could be present and both sides of the case heard. This affair makes me tired. The trouble is, Smith wants to get a few more soldiers to leave their ships and join his company. Then he will give them jobs on the dredger."

Another "Citizen" said: "I am always ready to turn out and support the Government, but I don't propose to be made a monkey of. The Government is wise to its patronage, my respect is to the militia, my gun and anything else that belongs to them before I will submit to being treated in such an objectionable manner. Things look easy now, and the Government imagines itself to be on such a firm foundation that it does not require assistance outside the military. You newspaper men seem to be getting it in the neck for the same reason, and it surprises every one that you do not kick. As long as you let them do as they please there will be no change, and it's the same now with people outside the military. The foundation is all right, but the Government may tumble like a Buddenweck sky scraper; it can collapse and not affect the foundation."

From these expressions, it is evident that blood has been engendered through President Dole giving the assurances he did to Captain Smith. It is rumored that the captains of the companies in the Citizens' Guards will soon be called together to consider what action had best be taken.

## SECRET MEETINGS.

Officers of the National Guard held a secret meeting at headquarters Saturday night, and a second one yesterday morning. It was decided by the men present that nothing pertaining to the meeting should be allowed to get into the newspapers, presumably for the reason that through the newspapers the public might learn something about what is going on in the military.

and just at this stage of the game, when there is so much dissatisfaction in and out of the ranks, it is better to keep the people guessing than to let them know the real facts.

One officer, who was present, is responsible for the statement that the meeting was called merely for the purpose of organizing an ice-cream social club among the members, while another whispered that the men feel that this is the time to put their iron heels down upon the men in the Citizens' Guards who feel that they are entitled to Government patronage. The meeting was harmonious up to a certain point; there the furies broke loose when some one suggested that, as the Citizens' Guards had already had their fling, it was time that the military should be heard.

As the officers pledged themselves on a volume of Upton's tactics not to divulge anything which took place in the meeting, the public will have to judge what it was all about. It is understood that the military, following the rule laid down in other Governmental departments, will meet hereafter only in executive session.

## NOA IS CAPTURED

The Molokai Murderer Caught by Relative.

Applied for Food and Was Given Up—Returned on the Steamer Molokai Friday.

Noa, the Molokai murderer, who mashed the head of his Chinese victim with a rock, plundered his store with the aid of two other rascals and then hid in the mountains, what had been taken, has been captured, and is now safely locked behind prison bars, with no longer any avenue of escape. The Molokai, which arrived shortly after midnight, last night, brought the much-talked-of criminal to Honolulu. The story, as told by Purser Beckley, of the Molokai, is as follows:

"Noa escaped on Thursday a week ago, and after having dodged the bullets from Sheriff Trimble's revolver, made straight for Pelekunu, where he has friends and relatives. This place he reached on Friday, and, feeling very tired and hungry, he went to the house of an old relative to ask for something to eat. Something in the manner of the 'makamaka' made him suspicious, and he went back into the mountains.

"In the meantime, the old man had told his son, and the latter went into the bushes, with the hope that Noa might make a second appearance. In this he was not mistaken, for it was not many hours before the murderer, nearly starved to death, approached the house the second time. The old man was as good and hospitable to Noa as he could possibly be, and kept him about the place until Tuesday last. While he was eating lunch the old man made a signal, the son appeared from behind the bushes, and all was up with Noa. The son calmly said to the murderer: 'Eat until you have finished your meal, and then I am going to arrest you.'

"Haven't you any aloha for your relations?" asked Noa.

"No," replied the young man. "Not when they do such deeds as you and disgrace the family."

Noa saw that there was nothing for him to do but to succumb quietly, as he was completely at the mercy of the old man and his son, who, dazzled at the prospect of receiving the sum of \$300 as a reward for the capture of the murderer, kept watch over him like eagles.

"On Wednesday the Molokai arrived and Noa was taken to Pelekunu and locked in the jail. Yesterday afternoon he was brought on board in handcuffs, and in charge of a stalwart policeman, to be brought to Honolulu."

As Purser Beckley finished relating the story of the capture, Officer Charles O'Connell appeared on the wharf leading Noa, with a rope attached to the handcuffs on his wrists. The murderer looked worn out and emaciated. In place of a big strapping fellow, there stood before the eyes of the many who had gathered on the wharf to catch a glimpse of the notorious criminal, a short, slender, squinty-eyed man, with a crouching figure and a short beard, the perfect picture of a sneak-thief.

Upon being questioned in regard to the matter he tried to look innocent and declared that he knew nothing at all about the killing of the Chinaman. As to his hiding in the mountains, he remarked that it was frequently his habit to tramp through the mountains from place to place. In fact, he had done this kind of thing from boyhood. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock did not return on the Molokai. He told the captain of the Molokai to wait for the Mauna Loa off Kawaikakai, so that he could get his mail and then board her for Honolulu. When he went alongside the Mauna Loa in his boat he found that his mail was locked in the bag, and that the key was ashore. By this time the Molokai had gotten up full steam, and had met and passed the Mauna Loa. Hitchcock had to have his mail, so he concluded to go back to Kawaikakai, and so the Molokai came on without him.

## SCHOOL HOURS.

"A Parent" Objects to Proposed Changes.

MR. EDITOR:—I understand it is the intention of the School Board to change the hour of opening schools in the morning from 9 to 8 o'clock, and also to dismiss the children at 12 o'clock for the day. I sincerely trust the board will not accede to the desires of certain teachers for such a change. In many cases children have to go quite a long distance to school, and where there are a number in a family, and the mother has to do nearly all the household duties, the change proposed would inflict great hardship. In my opinion, it would be much better to open the schools at 9, allow one

hour and a half for lunch, and dismiss at 3 or 3:30 in the afternoon.

From what I can learn, the proposed changes are chiefly advocated by teachers engaged in outside employments, and who would, under the new arrangement, be enabled to devote a full half day to their other work and at the same time draw a full day's pay from the School Board. In any event, before the changes referred to above are adopted, the board should consult the parents and ascertain their wishes in the matter. This could be easily done by each head of family sending a short note to the teachers of the various schools. Yours truly,

A PARENT.

## HOME TEAM WINS

First Regiment Players Were too Slow.

Large Crowd in Attendance—But Little Enthusiasm.

Six hundred people paid on Saturday to see the Star team beat the Regiments in one inning. So much had been said of the capabilities of the imported Regiment team that it was felt that the champions would have no show to win—but they did. The game had no special features, and was a disappointment.

Kiley, catcher for the Regiments, showed up in fairly good form, but on one occasion was so elated at putting a man out at home that he forgot to watch his bases and allowed two men to advance. But Kiley is a good player and a hard worker, and will undoubtedly make a showing before the season ends. Three-Star Hennessey, the pitcher, was not what it was expected he would be. He struck few men out, but managed to allow several to get to base on balls. In this respect he differed little from Hart of the Stars. Moore, the captain and first base, played good ball, and Duncan, at center, made a record for himself in taking down flies.

The Regiments will probably be heard from before long, but they will need practice. Seven of the men had never played here before, and knew nothing of the capabilities of the Star team. But they have little ways of their own, which the other players will have to get on to. Their knack of batting right or left-handed, while not effective, may at least confuse the pitcher. The Regiment team seems well posted in field rules, but if Captain Moore will insist upon the enforcement of the clause which provides for less jarring among the men, the game will be more enjoyable. Silent Gorman fell over this particular clause several times on Saturday, and, though no

harm was done, the nerves of the people were kept at high tension for fear something would drop.

The Star boys out-starred themselves in batting—when they reached the ball—and the poor outfielding of the Regiments permitted them to pile up 12 runs in the first inning. The nine has been materially strengthened by the addition of Pahou, Cunha and Koki, the latter proving an excellent man at the bat. One tap in the first inning, when three men were on bases, brought them home and took him to third. Babbitt played right-field for a portion of the game, but was relieved by Sam Mahuku in the sixth inning, when the former struck himself with a bat and injured his leg. Hart was out of form in both arm and legs. He did not pitch effectively, and couldn't run. The only errors on the Star side were made by Wilder. Following is the score in full.

	STAR.					
	A. B.	R.	B. H.	O.	A.	E.
Wilder, 3b.....	5	4	3	2	2	2
Hart, p.....	7	2	1	0	8	0
Cunha, c.....	7	3	1	7	4	0
Lishman, ss.....	6	3	4	1	4	0
Pahau, cf.....	5	3	2	0	0	0
Ross, lf.....	6	2	3	3	1	0
Woods, 1b.....	4	2	2	11	0	0
Koki, 2b.....	4	1	2	3	4	0
Babbitt, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
McNicholl, rf.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
MaHuka, rf.....	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total .....	48	22	20	27	23	2

FIRST REGIMENT.						
	A. B.	R. B.	H. O.	A.	E.	
Bower, ss.....	5	0	1	4	2	4
Davis, 2b.....	5	1	1	3	2	0
Moore, 1b.....	3	1	1	5	1	1
Gorman, 3b.....	4	0	1	3	3	1
Kiley, c.....	2	2	1	5	2	0
Tanahwa, lf.....	5	1	1	0	1	2
Duncan, cf.....	4	1	2	5	0	1
O'Connor, rf.....	5	1	3	0	0	1
Hennessey, p.....	3	1	0	2	4	0
Total.....	36	8	11	27	15	11

Earned runs: Star, 7; Regiment, 2. Two-base hit: Lishman. Three-base hits: Pahou, Koki and Davis. Bases on balls: Wilder, 2; Pahou, 1; Woods, 2; Koki, 1; Babbitt, 1; (total by Hennessey, 7); Bower, 1; Davis, 1; Moore, 2; Gorman, 1; Kiley, 2; Duncan, 1; Hennessey, 2; (total by Hart, 10). Bases on hit by pitched ball: Babbitt and Kiley. First base on balk: Koki. Struck out: By Hart, 6; by Hennessey, 3. Passed balls: Cunha, 2; Kiley, 1. Wild pitches: By Hart, 2. Time of game: 2 hrs. 30 min. Umpires: H. M. Whitney, Jr. and G. Lucas. Scorers: W. J. Forbes and A. Perry.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Mrs. Celia Wallace, of Chicago, whose \$50,000 gown has attracted so much attention, is a very rich woman, with an income of perhaps \$100,000 per year, of which fully half goes to charity. She is the widow of Judge Wallace, of Chicago.

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

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The Lancet, The British Medical Journal, The Edinburgh Journal, The Medical Press and Circular all commend it with strong and forcible language to people who are suffering from Constipation, Biliousness, Fatty Degeneration, and in all cases where an aperient is needed.

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APENTA WATER is a true spring water. Agreeable to take. Exceptionally efficacious. Cheaper than most waters. PRICES: 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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ON BATHING.

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## Mosely Folding Bath

When closed resembles a fine cabinet and would adorn any home, but when opened proves itself the most complete in the bath-tub world. Porcelain-lined, with oaken ridge and fixed gasoline water heater, it stands without a rival. Then we have porcelain-lined

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Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causitic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour; Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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From All Parts of the World.

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1709



## SOME NEW FACTS

Some Former Movements Toward Annexation.

PART PLAYED BY KAMEHAMEHA

The Whole History of Annexation Reviewed.

Interesting Phases of Attempts to Make Hawaii a Part of United States.

The Los Angeles Times publishes, in a recent issue, an interesting article on annexation movements in Hawaii since 1853. The Times calls some of the incidents which it presents "hitherto unwritten history." The article is as follows:

The proposed annexation of Hawaii is no new thing, at least not to the people of California. In fact, it is merely the revival of an old proposition. In 1853 John T. Wright, known all over the Coast as "Bully" Wright, had three steamboats called the Sea Bird, West Point and S. B. Wheeler. The two former ran to Sacramento and the latter to Vallejo and Benicia when "Heenatown" was the capital of the State, and John Bigler, otherwise called "John Tahoe," was Governor. Bigler was an anti-slavery Democrat, and among his "kitchen cabinet" was an irascible but thoroughly good hearted old gentleman named Garret W. Ryckman. "Uncle Garry" hailed from New York, where he had been a devoted henchman of Silas Wright and William L. Marcy. His son, Captain George Ryckman, commanded the West Point.

The Wright boats were too slow to be anything of a formidable opposition to such boats as the Senator, New World, Antelope and Confidence, any one of which could make fourteen miles an hour under favorable conditions. And hence they were seeking subsidies from the newly formed California Steam Navigation Company, of which Captain James Whitney, Samuel J. Hensley and Marshall Hubbard were the principal incorporators. Hensley finally agreed to pay Wright \$3,000 a month if his three boats were taken out of California waters, supposing he would take them to Oregon or Puget Sound. Wright accepted the offer and sent them to the Sandwich Islands at once. His financial backer was James C. L. Wadsworth, a hardware merchant of San Francisco, who came to the coast as sutler of Stevenson's regiment in 1846. As soon as the steamers got there they were given Hawaiian registers and had native names painted on their paddle boxes. The West Point was lost in 1854 and her machinery was sold at auction. A whaling captain purchased it and took it to Sitka, where it was used in the equipment of a Russian gunboat called the Polikofsky, now running on Puget Sound as a tow-boat. The Wheeler was wrecked near Lahaina a few months later, and as the news had reached there of the discovery of gold in British Columbia, the Sea Bird came back to California alone. The Wheeler's engine was bought on speculation and shipped to Oregon, where it was purchased by Captain Richard Hoyt and Simeon G. Reed (who died in Pasadena about eighteen months ago), and put into the steamer Eliza Anderson, then the largest boat built west of the Rockies. She is still running on Puget Sound.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

At the period alluded to the social and industrial conditions of the Sandwich Islands were wholly different from what they are now. Honolulu and Lahaina were the winter rendezvous of several hundred whaling vessels engaged in the Arctic oil trade, a business which, though very much shorn of its former proportions, has long since been transferred to San Francisco. From the last of September till the middle of March the streets of Honolulu were crowded with people of every imaginable nationality. The Passamaquoddy Indian of Maine jostled the swarthy Bhotan of India; the pig-eyed Chinaman elbowed up against the angular and awkward New Bedford Yankee, and the Arancanian of South America lit his pipe at the cigarette of the mercurial Frenchman. All was serene. Oil was trumps and they held a full hand.

There was no sugar industry at that period. What saccharine matter was consumed there came either from China or Batavia. Had there been a sugar industry then, as now, the scheme planned out in San Francisco by the shrewd old "Garry" Ryckman might have been brought about comparatively without anything like a severe struggle. From March till September all was peace and quiet. Occasionally a big clipper would arrive from San Francisco and carry away in her capacious hold the cargoes of five or six whalers (which never exceeded 500 tons register) had brought down from the land of the midnight sun. But beyond that Honolulu was very quiet for seven months.

Influences at Washington were not wanting at that period to aid the plan which old Captain Wright saw must be brought about to perfect his enterprise. One of his trusted friends was James O'Meara, who had previously been assistant editorial writer on John Nugent's Daily Herald in San Francisco. He was the political figurehead in the case, although Ryckman and his coadjutors in San Francisco were nearer to the throne than he. O'Meara is still alive, though broken in health, living at Santa Rosa or thereabouts. Just what his position was nobody but himself knows to this day, but the general belief was that he was paid a handsome salary, and that the money came from parties in Washington who

were very close to President Pierce. He could write up the true story, the "inside history" of that affair, and just at this time it would be mighty interesting reading.

## PREPARED FOR ANNEXATION.

Everything was in readiness for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States on the 1st of January, 1855. The group of Islands was to be called the State of Hawaii, and King Kamehameha's son Alexander (who afterwards ascended the throne with the title of Kamehameha IV.) was to be one of the two United States Senators, and the other was to be of American birth. But on the 13th day of December, 1854, just as O'Meara and Wadsworth were ready to leave for Washington, via San Francisco, old Kamehameha III. was taken violently ill and died two days later. The streets of Honolulu were rife with rumors of his having been poisoned, and accusing Prince Alexander of complicity in the plot to remove him. The first part of this story may be true, but the latter portion seems beyond credence.

This knocked the whole thing into "fl," as our typographical friends put it. Alexander convoked the Council of Nobles at once and was proclaimed King, under the title of Kamehameha IV., with a degree of haste that seemed almost indecent. The missionary element, aided by a faction of the nobility that had always viewed Americans with distrust, were the chief organizers in the affair. Annexation passed away like any other nine days' wonder, and the American element soon returned to California. Wadsworth was "out and injured" to the tune of nearly \$100,000 in the whole transaction, as the boats ran at a dead loss for eight months in the year. In 1860 he made a second fortune in the Gould and Curry mine at Virginia City, but lost it by being too confiding in the friendship of Ralston and Sharon. In 1867 Governor Bartlett, appointed him State Insurance Commissioner and at the close of his official term he removed East to reside with relatives. He was, more than any other ten men in the State, living in dead, entitled to be called the father of the Society of California Pioneers. His liberality and public spirit were too much even for the two ample fortunes that once stood to his credit in the banks of San Francisco.

There is no particular bearing of the above narrated circumstances upon the present situation of Hawaiian affairs, but the Times has a large clientele of readers who never heard of the incidents above narrated, and it has, for that reason, given them as a matter of hitherto unwritten history.

## O. R. &amp; L. EXTENSION.

Line to be Built from Waianae to Waialua.

It was announced on the streets yesterday that the Oahu Railway Company would extend its line to Kahuku, and that work would begin very soon. Full particulars were not obtainable, but it is understood that Mr. Dillingham has arranged with contractors to build the road, and take a large portion of the cost in stock in the company.

The extension of the line means the opening up of some fine land along the route. It will also enable the Halstead Brothers to ship their sugar to Honolulu by rail, instead of steamer.

It was recently ascertained in Chicago that boys in the public schools were in the habit of buying cigarettes at little stores in the neighborhood of the school houses. Many brands were found to contain drugs which make the use of such cigarettes positively dangerous. The Common Council has now imposed a tax of \$100 on each dealer, and has limited the distance from the school houses to any building where cigarettes are sold. The hope is to render the continuance of this trade so difficult as practically to destroy it altogether.

The British Embassy in Washington costs the people of England about \$30,000 a year, or two-thirds as much as the expense of our whole State Department. The German Embassy costs about \$50,000; the French about \$50,000, and the Italian about \$30,000.

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is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way. You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

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of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutriment; vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it. A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.



OUR SHIPMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

## "Garland"

and

## "Michigan"

## Ranges

and

## Cook Stoves.

## The Michigan Stove Co.,

OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

HAVE ARRIVED  
HAVE ARRIVED  
HAVE ARRIVED  
HAVE ARRIVED  
HAVE ARRIVED  
HAVE ARRIVED

In a few days we will be prepared to show the public the finest line of this class of goods ever brought to this market.



## HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.  
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

## J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,  
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.  
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE &amp; LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,  
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Ltd., Agents.

## NORTH BRITISH

## MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,423,131.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

2. Paid up Capital—£1,250,000

3. Fire Funds—£1,000,000

4. Life and Annuity Funds—£1,173,131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

also stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Gnl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Gnl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE

## INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

6,000,000

101,650,000

107,650,000

Total reinsurance companies

8,750,000

Capital their reinsurance companies

35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies

43,750,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine

Vessels in the harbor, against loss of

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.



## AMERICAN LABOR

### Laborers Should Have High Political Status.

#### Destructive Influence of Competition With Indentured Coolie Labor

The Louisiana Planter publishes an article on the American labor system, which deals with the "destructive influences" upon the American sugar industry of competition with other sugar producing countries where imported, indentured labor is used. The writer says, in part:

Henry Clay said that to maintain the American Union in all its integrity it was essential that the American laborers should have a higher status in our political organization than the laborers engaged in similar occupations in other countries, if it were hoped to perpetuate the American Union.

If there be any well defined economic conclusion to be drawn from the last four presidential elections, one would seem to be that the American people were determined that the American laborer should have some consideration in our national legislation, such as shall the better enable him to acquire such a condition of living and degree of intelligence as shall enable him to maintain the dignity of the American citizen as one of the peers of the Republic, and that he shall not be reduced to conditions similar to those of the low forms of labor engaged elsewhere in those industries in which we find satisfactory fields for the energy, skill and intelligence of our laborers.

These reflections are brought about by a consideration of the existing conditions in the sugar industry, not only of this country, but of the world. In the West Indies, in the English colonies of Demerara and Trinidad, it is asserted that without the indentured or semi-indentured coolie labor they would be lost. Similar conditions prevail in Queensland, in the Sandwich Islands, that little Republic in the Pacific that sends its sugars to us free of duty under the reciprocity treaty of 1876, we find that, other than Portuguese, there are about 3,000 or 4,000 white citizens, and that the labor system is based upon Chinese, Japanese, Kanaka and Portuguese imported, indentured labor.

Of course, we in Louisiana feel, with exceptional sensibility, the destructive influences that such competition from Europe, the English colonies, the Sandwich Islands, and in fact from throughout the whole sugar world, has upon our domestic industry. The principle is the same, whether we be engaged in the manufacture of sugar, of iron, of cotton, or of wool, the working theory of our Government has been to protect and maintain the dignity of the American laborer, to give him a status in matters educational and social that shall make him the possible recipient of the highest honors the nation can grant. There would seem to be no other way by means of which our great Republic can be maintained, and such a sacrifice as is essential to the maintenance of these conditions must be made by the various parties in interest.

Selfish men will avail themselves of the right as well as of the wrong, to promote their personal ends, and the doctrine of the judicious protection of the American laborer has been attacked as the cause of some of those flagrant abuses with which public opinion has been outraged during recent years.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 23.  
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
Stmr Waleale, Parker, from Kauai ports.  
Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.  
Saturday, April 24.  
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.  
Sunday, April 25.  
Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Wulman, 109 days from Liverpool.  
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.  
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.  
Schr Ka Mol, from Hamakua.  
Monday, April 26.  
C-A S. S. Mowera, Hay, from the Colonies.  
Stmr Iwaland, Parker, from Hawaii.

##### DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 23.  
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kau.  
Stmr Naeau, Pederson, for Honolulu and Kaulahele.  
Saturday, April 24.  
U. S. S. Petrel, Wood, for Asiatic station.  
Stmr Waleale, Parker, for Kilauea.  
Monday, April 26.  
C-A S. S. Mowera, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.  
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kaula.  
Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

##### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.  
From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, April 23—J. Cunningham, Mr. Faye and 5 on deck.  
From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, April 24—P. T. Phillips and four on deck.  
From Molokai, Maui and Lanai, per stmr Mokoli, April 24—Mr. and Mrs.

W. Auld and two children, and six on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, April 24.—Volcano: Howard Hitchcock, Miss J. Tanner, Miss Newell, Miss L. L. Chaffee, R. D. Jenkins, E. L. Fitzgerald, E. M. Green, J. F. Brown, W. H. Hoogs, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Harrison, Way ports: L. C. Lyman, C. S. Deaky, W. W. Goodale, J. A. Scott, P. Peck, E. Very and daughter, Mrs. M. Milne, Miss Annie Parke, T. Wolff, H. Smith, Mrs. A. Moir, J. G. Dow, F. Scott, H. P. Walton, Mrs. L. Achilles and three children, W. Leauz, C. L. Brown, H. M. Whitney, Jr., George Robertson, Juds W. A. Whiting, Samuel Parker, Godfrey Brown, C. J. Falk, S. Mahuka, wife and child, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss J. Bond, Miss L. Deim, Miss M. E. Forbes, L. B. Ainsworth, wife and child, Mrs. Agg, Fook, child and servant, R. O. Hogg, S. Ah Mi, E. Johnson, Rev. H. Kihara and 62 deck passengers.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, April 25.—E. D. Tenney, Wray Taylor, R. W. T. Purvis, M. D. Monsarrat, W. A. Wall, W. Berlowitz, Miss Graub, Miss L. Felix, Miss M. Muller, Miss A. Kellner, Master Kellner, F. W. Carter and son, H. Kellner and wife, F. Pahl and wife, H. Wolters, Mrs. M. Kohler, Mrs. Ng Chan, Tai Long, and 43 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, April 25.—C. B. Wells, Brother Bertram, J. A. McCandless, Miss C. Paletti, F. Waldron, J. S. Garnett, A. N. Kepekai, N. W. Aluli, J. H. Kuewaa, W. J. Stoddard, J. Morse, F. C. Achong, Miss Wong Leong, G. P. Wilder, S. G. Wilder, Captain Ipsen, M. F. Cunningham, wife and seven children, Mrs. Kina Kaboolimoku, Chang Chung, Mrs. Awana, Miss Julia A. Kana, L. M. Vettesen, J. M. Dowsett, A. Eades and wife, H. P. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, E. H. F. Wolters, W. Y. Horner, F. C. Clark, R. D. Moller, T. W. Lishman, Nellie Kell, J. B. Pakeke, William Keo and 42 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, April 25.—3,843 bags sugar, 177 bags potatoes, 40 bags corn, 99 hogs, 3 horses, 40 head cattle, 40 hides and 100 packages sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwaland, April 25.—George Angus, William Stanley, Captain Sachs, Harry Swinton, C. Flinn, J. Little, H. Kallstrom, G. Bromley and 23 on deck.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C-A S. S. Mowera, April 26.—Mrs. M. Mander, Wm. Churchill, Gus A. Mauer, Thomas M. Birnie, H. Smith, Mrs. E. Luce, Miss E. F. Mier, Mrs. L. F. Almer, Mrs. C. E. Pritchard, Miss S. E. Pinder, Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse and the Misses Waterhouse, Henry Moss, Mrs. J. Batchelor, Harris J. Batchelor, Frank A. Batchelor, John Rutledge, Charles Suprey, Mrs. Alex. Moir, Mrs. Sam Milne, Mrs. Jane Wilson, Mrs. John McKenzie, James G. Low, W. Burton, wife and daughter, Mrs. Kuanamo, Wilder T. Hatch, Oliva and three children, Mrs. Makakeha and two children, Kealy wife and baby, Palkapu, wife and four children, Will G. Forrell, William Mendenhall and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baird.

##### MARRIED.

GUERRERO-KANAMU.—In this city, at the Catholic Cathedral, April 24, 1897, Michael Guerrero to Annie Kanamu, both of this city.

##### WHARE AND WAVE.

The U. S. S. Petrel sailed for the Asiatic station Saturday morning. She will remain there five years.

The bark C. D. Bryant will sail for Laysan Island Thursday, after a cargo of guano for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The pile-driver, with a chisel at the end of it, is again at work on the rocky ledge near the Mauna Loa's wharf.

The German bark Paul Isenberg, Wellman master, arrived in port about noon yesterday, 169 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,432 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co. Included in this are fumes, steam plows and railroad iron. The Paul Isenberg struck some very rough weather. While rounding the Horn she had all her sails carried away.

The Monowai leaves San Francisco for this port April 29th, arriving here May 6. This will be her last trip. Her place will be taken by the Moana, leaving Sydney June 7th, and arriving here June 24th, on her first trip. Captain Carey will be in command. The Aorangi leaves Sydney May 10th and arrives in Honolulu in the Warrimoo's place, May 24th. This will likewise be her first trip.

The R. M. S. Mowera, Chas. W. Hay commander, arrived in port and hailed alongside the Pacific Mail wharf about 8 a. m. yesterday. Following is the report, kindly furnished by the purser: "Left Sydney April 11th at 1 p. m. and arrived in Suva morning of 17th. Experienced fine weather throughout the trip. Left Suva 4:45 p. m. same day; cleared the Fiji group 8 a. m. following day. Passed Macy Island noon on Thursday, April 23th. The R. M. S. Warrimoo was signalled 6 p. m. of the 21st, 'all well,' from this port. Strong NE. trades were met with, accompanied by high seas, keeping ship back somewhat. Weather improved Sunday, 25th, and continued fine to port, which was reached as above."

##### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.  
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.  
W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

This day had audience of the President Mr. H. Shimamura, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, who presented his credentials from His Majesty the Emperor accrediting him in the capacity of Minister Resident in the Republic of Hawaii.

In presenting the autograph letter of the Emperor, Mr. Shimamura said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Consulate General of Japan in Hawaii has been raised to the rank of Legation, and it has pleased His Imperial Majesty, My August Master, to designate me as His Minister Resident, to reside in the Republic of Hawaii.

Permit me, Mr. President, in presenting my credentials, to express my sincere appreciation of the personal and official courtesies hitherto extended to me, both by yourself and by the officials of your government, in my capacity as Consul General and Diplomatic Agent; and I express the hope and belief that these pleasant personal and official amenities may be continued in my new and more extended relations with your government.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my sincere desire for your future health and welfare.

To which the President replied:

It is gratifying to me, Mr. Minister, that your Government, in view of the large number of your countrymen who are resident here, has seen fit to raise the Consulate General of Japan in Hawaii to the rank of Legation. And it is very acceptable to me and this Government that His Imperial Majesty has designated yourself, whom we have so long and so favorably known both officially and socially, as the one to receive this high appointment.

I thank you for your expressions of good will to myself personally, and I ask you to convey to your Government our satisfaction over its action in increasing the importance of the office representing it in this country, and to His Imperial Majesty my good wishes for his continued health and for the prosperity of the nation over which he so ably presides.

I congratulate you, Mr. Minister, upon your promotion.

The autograph letter of His Majesty the Emperor is as follows:

##### MUTSUHITO.

By the Grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, and seated on the Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, To Mr. Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, Our Great and Good Friend, Greeting!

Being animated by the desire to maintain and promote the relations of friendship and good understanding so happily existing between our respective countries, We do hereby appoint Shimamura, Hisashi, Jugo, Fourth class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, who is at present residing in Your country, in the capacity of Our Consul General and Diplomatic Agent, to be our Minister Resident, to reside in the Republic of Hawaii.

From a knowledge of his fidelity, assiduity and intelligence, We have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to You, and We request that you will give full credence to whatever he shall say in Our name.

We take this opportunity to assure you of our most sincere friendship, and of Our ardent wishes for Your health and welfare.

Given at our Palace in Tokio, this 6th day of the 4th Month of the 30th year of the Meiji, corresponding to the two thousand five hundred and fifty-seventh year from the Coronation of the Emperor Jimmu.

[Seal of the Empire] [Sign Manual]

COUNT OKUMA SHIGENORU,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim.  
Foreign Office, Honolulu, April 24, 1897. 1858-1t

##### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Kaupo, Maui.  
On Saturday, May 1st, 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold lot of

land in Nuanuolua, Kaupo, containing 7 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price: \$30.00.

Terms: Cash. U. S. Gold Coin.

Ophihali, South Kona.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of tract of land in Ophihali, South Kona, containing 145 acres.

Term of lease: 10 years.  
Upset rental: \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For further information, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of the respective sub-agents of the land districts.  
J. F. BROWN,  
Agent Public Lands.

Dated Honolulu, March 30, 1897. 1851-td

##### SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior, till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, May 12th, 1897, for the construction of roads in North and South Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at Kailua Postoffice and Hoonaka Postoffice.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 22, 1897. 1857-3t

##### OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 21, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board, held this date, William O. Smith, Esq., was elected President of the Board of Health, vice Henry E. Cooper, Esq., resigned.  
CHARLES WILCOX,  
Secretary of Board of Health.  
1857-3t 4590-3t

##### SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 49x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$60,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be per-

formed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 27, 1897. 1850-18t

##### CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Estate of W. H. Daniels, late of Waialuku, Maui, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Lauwailu Daniels, widow of Waialuku, Maui, alleging that W. H. Daniels of Waialuku, Maui, died intestate at Kailua, Maui, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1887, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to A. N. Kepoi-kai.

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Waialuku, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Waialuku, H. I., April 23rd, A. D. 1897.

By order of Court:  
G. ARMSTRONG,  
Clerk Circuit Court Second Circuit. 1858-3T

##### IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Mahelona, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Emma N. Mahelona, widow of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to said Emma N. Mahelona, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 24, 1897.  
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, 1858T-3ta Clerk.

##### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1891, made by Charles Lehmann and Johana Lehmann, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Paul Lemke, of Honolulu, Oahu, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, on Pages 208 and 209, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Tuesday, May 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Terms: Cash. U. S. gold coin. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

PAUL LEMKE, Mortgagee.  
Further particulars may be had of A. S. HUMPHREYS, Attorney for Mortgagee, Honolulu, April 22nd, 1897.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

That certain piece or parcel of land situate on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, and known as Lot 4, by survey of M. D. Monsarrat, dated January 8, 1891, and more particularly described by meters and bounds in the deed of John Magoon to said Charles Lehmann, and containing an area of 5,852 square feet, being a portion of Royal Patent Grant No. 2453, together with all buildings and appurtenances thereon. 1857-4t

##### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed executor of the will of M. McInerney, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at their office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 20, 1897.  
E. A. MCINERNEY,  
W. H. MCINERNEY,  
Executors of the Will of M. McInerney, Deceased. 4590-tf 1857-5w

##### ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY,  
Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.  
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

##### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Warren Goodale, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

WM. W. GOODALE,  
Papaikou, Hawaii.  
Honolulu, April 24, 1897. 1858T-5t

##### TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

### S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.  
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

##### LEAVE HONOLULU.

\*Friday...May 7 \*Friday...Sep. 10  
Tuesday...May 18 Tuesday...Sep. 21  
Friday...May 28 Friday...Oct. 1  
\*Tuesday...June 8 \*Tuesday...Oct. 12  
Friday...June 18 Friday...Oct. 22  
Tuesday...June 29 Tuesday...Nov. 2  
\*Friday...July 9 \*Friday...Nov. 12  
Tuesday...July 20 Tuesday...Nov. 23  
Friday...July 30 Friday...Dec. 3  
\*Tuesday...Aug. 10 \*Tuesday...Dec. 14  
Friday...Aug. 20 Thursday...Dec. 22  
Tuesday...Aug. 31

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Maunaloa, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

##### ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...May 4 Tuesday...Sep. 7  
Friday...May 14 Friday...Sep. 17  
Tuesday...May 25 Tuesday...Sep. 28  
Friday...June 4 Friday...Oct. 8  
Tuesday...June 15 Tuesday...Oct. 19  
Friday...June 25 Friday...Oct. 29  
Tuesday...July 6 Tuesday...Nov. 9  
Friday...July 16 Friday...Nov. 19  
Tuesday...July 27 Tuesday...Nov. 30  
Friday...Aug. 6 Friday...Dec. 1  
Tuesday...Aug. 17 Tuesday...Dec. 12  
Friday...Aug. 27 Friday...Dec. 31

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

### S. S. CLAUDINE,

MERRON, COMMANDER.  
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Hana, Maunaloa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.